FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 8th March 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Bombay, March 8 1842.

FOR MACAO CALLING AT SINGAPORE.—The *William Perrie*, 552 Tons, J. DAVIDSON, Commander, will leave on the 15th instant. For Freight of Opium and Passage, apply to WM. AND THOS. EDMOND & Co.

Rampart Row, March 8, 1842.

FOR MACAO.—The A. I. Ship *Devonport*, Captain BROADFOOT, has nearly all her Cotton Cargo on board, and will sail on the 26th of this month.—For Freight of Opium only—apply to FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 8th March 1842.

PROCLAMATION—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE on Friday the Eighteenth day of March inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this Seventh day of March in the fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી-મુમબઇમાં) કું-ઢંઢેરો-ઇઙ્ક ચ-તથા-ખબર-ડીઁઆંથી-અહેર-ઇઙ્કુચજે-શ્રી-મુમબઇ-ની-જ્યુડીકેટરની-શ્રુપરીમ-કોરટ-આગલ-શેશંન-બેશેશે-જે-કેઇઁણે-કોરટ-ભરેચ-તેજ-ધેરમો-શ્રી-મુંમબઇનાં-કોટ-મધે-શ્રુઇરવારને-દીને-તારીખ ૧૮ મી-માર્ચ-ચાવતા-મઙ્ગીનાંનીએ-કલાઇ ૧૧ નાં-કેહેલા-પોકોરનાં-શેશંન-ભરાશે ❋

અને-તેજ-જગો-કુપર-તેજ-વેલાએ-આદ મીરાલટી-શેશંન-એટલેજે-દરીઆવરદી-ખાતા નાં-તેઆવની-શાલા-બેશેશે-શાશાકુકે-જેકો જ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા-વાં ફાંણમોની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીઆનાં-ચાંચી આ-ચોરો-અથવા-તરઙટ-અથવા-ફ્રેરેઙ-બીજી તઙશીરનો-દાવો-કોએ-તેકનો-તેઆવ-છાંડે ❋

અને-કું-શારીઙ-ખબર-ડીઁઆંથી-આપુચજે જેકોજ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-કુઆ-ચોરી-કુઆ-ખુન-કુઆ-તરઙટ-કુઆ-ફ્રરેઙ-ઇઙ્ક-બીજી તઙશીરનો-દાવો-કોએ-તે-માંણશ-પોતાનો-મુદો-ખરો-ઇરવા-શાકુકે-જે-દાકાડો-કુપર-છા પેલોજે-તેદાકાડો-તથા-કુપર-છાપેલા-કેઇઁણે તાંકાં-તેનાં-ચુવાકી-અગાર-શાકેદી-આપે અને-પોતે-કાજર-થાએ-અને-તેવાં-માંણશો ફોરટનાં-કોઇઁમ-વગાર-કોરટમાંથી-આએ ❋

નકી—તારીખ ૭ મી-મારચ-તથા-અંગા રેજની-કાંણી-વીકટોરીઆનુ-વરશ-પાંચમું ❋

જે—એલ—જનરેશન—શારીઙ

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1842. No. 8615

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Francis Shut Ford, late a Captain of the Ship "Memmon," J. Hamilton, late an Assistant Surgeon, in the service of the East India Company, George Baines, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, G. McIntosh, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the East India Company, C. Gray, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company, all on their Bombay Establishment, George Kindale, late a Seaman of the Ship "Moffat," Thomas Lloyd, John Earle, and William Buck late Engineers of the Steam Department, Charles Whitefield, late a Boiler maker, William Dawson, late a Boatswain, William Anderson, late a Carpenter, Joseph Bouchets, late an Assistant Gatekeeper of the Custom House, William Hubbord, late an able Seaman of the Honorable Company's Steamer "Berenice," John Ellis, late a Seaman of the Ship "Abbotsford," John Johnson, late a Seaman of the Ship "Royal Saxon." John Garrett late a Seaman of the Ship "Northumberland," James Baker, late a Seaman of the Ship "Donna Pascoa," Stephen Burwell, late a Seaman of the Ship "Osceola," Edward Duggan, late a Seaman of the Ship "Candahar," Thomas Brown, late a Seaman of the Ship "Westmoreland," Henry Haming, J. E. Wikear and Joseph Slayman, late of Bombay British Inhabitants, William Bell, late an Engineer of the Steam Department, George Walker, formerly Chief Officer of the Ship "Clounsend," of London and William Lewis, late a Seaman of the Ship "Sharples," all severally deceased, may be severally granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated, the 7th day of March 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a House situated at Mazagon in Church Street, Collector's ground rent Books No. 252 and Assessed No. 14, belonging to the late *Simao De Pinto* which house now his brother *Joze Caetano Pinto* going to transfer on his name; If any person or persons have any claim ordemand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the Collecter of Land Revenue within fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise the said house will be transfered without any hesitation.

Bombay, 7th March 1841.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction Tomorrow Wednesday the 9th Inst. on account of the Underwriters, landed in a damaged state. A small quantity of PERFUMERY of all kinds, from the well-known first rate makers, JOHN GOSNEL AND Co. of London, and which can be recommended as first rate.

A Case containing Europe SNUFFS, consisting of Rappee, Imperial Brown, fine Scotch, Genuine Tonquin, Prince's mixture, old Paris Rappee, and French Corrottee, also a few Boxes of Black Tea.—The remains of an Invoice of Cutlery by Thorpe; Books; a large quantity of cooking utensils, second Hand Carriage Harness; White and Black Silk Lady's Stockings, Lady's Silk Gauze Ilkfs. Bundles of Gauze Ribbons, Bundles of waist ribbons, Silk India Rubber Braces, Velvet Tape, Thick Military Gloves, bundles of white Linen and Cotton Tape &c. &c. also two Cases of Turkey red Chintz and one case plain Goods to close the account.

A Chesnut Deckanee Horse 5 years old 14½ high, a strong Cart iron Axle and built in the English Fashion, and three young strong Bullocks.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriage offering—after which 7 Hhds and 9 Qr. Casks of Red Wine.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 11th March 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence Colaba, part of the valuable Household Furniture of Capt. W. Lowe, I. N. consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, an 8 day clock, a handsome Cheval Glass, a case of Shells, Pictures, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Tuesday the 8th instant.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

3 Double Barrelled Guns most neatly fitted up in cases complete of best finish.
3 Double Barrelled Pistols in case ditto.
2 Single Barrelled Rifles in case ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pair of single Barrelled Pistols without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

FOR Sale on Commission—A very Superior Toned Seraphim by JOSEPH KIRKMAN, price Rupees 400.

A fine Tall Horse with Roomy Buggy and Harness complete, Rupees 700.

Elegant Mirrors of various sizes in rich gilt frames, gilt moulding of various sizes from 3½ to 1½ inches.

Apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FRESH IMPORTED HAMS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, some very fine Hams preserved in the usual manner of preserved meats, which they can recommend—Price Rupees 1½ per lb.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, a handsome pair of young Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, recently imported, 14.3. in height—Price Rs. 1,000, may be seen daily at their rooms between 10 and 1 o'clock.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS

AUCTION SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS Day, Tuesday the 8th instant, MESSRS. ALLEN & Co. will submit to Public Sale, *without reserve*, at their Rooms in Apollo street, at the usual hour of 11 A. M. the following Goods to close consignment, viz. A very choice Assortment of valuable Hosiery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cotton and Silk Hose; Lambswool and Merino Shirts and Hose; Thick unbleached Half Hose, Morocco cases of Needles; a very choice Assortment of GLASSWARE, consisting of Pint and half Pint Decanters; Victoria and Princes pattern; Wine Glasses; Handsome cut Tumblers and Wine and Water Glasses of large sizes, Finger Glasses, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Invoice now landing of superior Iron Padlocks of assorted sizes; 1½, 2, 2½ inch one wheel brass drop and ½ 2½ at 3 inch brass drop and Wheel Padlocks; several pairs of Pocket Screw Barrelled Pistols in Mahogany cases complete; and a large and varied Assortment of neat CHILDREN'S TOYS.

At 1 o'Clock P. M.

Any Cattle or conveyance that may offer. Apollo Street, 8th March 1842.

AUCTION SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

TUESDAY THE 15TH MARCH 1842.

ON TUESDAY next the 15th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will submit to Public Auction without reserve, a large consigement of China Warn, of all descriptions, Gilt and other Figures, Bohemian Glasses of various rich patterns; Gentlemen's Dressing cases, Ladies' Paris made Work Tables, an organ which plays 24 Tunes selected from the best Masters; Ladies Dressing Glasses on stands; a number of MUSICAL CLOCKS; Ladies' Work Boxes; Reading Pulpits; Cheroot Boxes, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Invoice of Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs and a few GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

AT NOON.

Any Cattle or Carriages offering.

Apollo Street, 8th March 1842.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF

MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO.

AND

MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have deposited articles for Sale on *Commission* with the above firms, are requested to apply for the same to R. C. WOODS Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the premises in Meadow Street, within FIVE days or they will be sold to defray expences.

Bombay, 8th March 1842.

IN THE PRESS,

THE

PRINCIPLES OF GUJARATE GRAMMAR

COMPRISING.

THE substance of a Gujarate Grammar by GANGADHAR SHASTRE Phadake, and other Pundits connected with the Bombay Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

Translated, Arranged, and briefly Illustrated by

CAPTAIN H. N. RAMSAY,

24TH REGT. N. I.

As only a limited number of Copies of this work will be printed, and may have already been subscribed for, it is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will kindly forward their names to Mr. A. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, without delay.

PRICE RUPERS FIVE PER COPY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, very choice Champagne imported from Bordeaux direct to their order, price Rs 45 per dozen.

FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—In the Lines of H. M. 22d Regiment at Poonah, a Bungalow, the property of Deputy Inspector General Loinsworth—built within the last Two years.

For Price, apply to W. FRITH Esq. Bombay—Surgeon Ore H. M. 22d Regiment will shew the Premises.

Colabah, 8th March, 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.

Rampart Row, 8th March 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	,,	350
Quarter Casks	,,	170
Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ₱ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in	Butts	@ Rs	620
	Hhds	,,	320
	Quarter Cask	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24	per	Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart	,, 20 per	do.
do. Pint	,, 10 per	do.
Sparkling Champagne	,, 45 per	do.
Brandy in Quart	,, 12 per	do

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co

Rampart Row, 8th March 1842.

FOUND.

TWO Bank Notes of Fifty Rupees each on the road leading from Bazar Gate to Fancy Talow, by a Peon. The same will be delivered to the owner on specifying the Nos, and paying the charges for Advertisement, a reward is expected.—Apply to the PRINTER at this office.

Bombay, 8th March 1842.

A FRENCH OFFICER, being at Bombay without employment, would be happy to give Lessons, in French, on moderate terms.

Please address, "To Captain *de Sorbiers*," care of *Jehangheer Nesserwanjee* Esquire Waddia.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

One new single bodied Cab Phæton, color dark-blue.

One....Ditto....Ditto color dark green.

One....Ditto....Parsee Gig, color dark-blue.

Just landed from on board the *Shakespeare*, made by Messrs. Varty and Wilson, o Liverpool.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Meedow Street, Bombay, 8th March, 1842.

ON SALE.

A SOLID MAHOGANY PIANO; A pair Sofa of do. with 12 single and 2 arm spring Chairs; an Ebony Box containing 12 gold spoons, with gilted Coffee, Tea and Punch sets in Hard Ware, and to Match, a pair of Table Lamps in Bronze with spare articles; the whole from Paris of unexceptionable condition.

Very old Cognac and Madeira at Rs. 22 per Dozen.

WILLAUME AND CO.

10, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

A well built and commodious Bungalow, situated in the Lines of the Second European Regiment at Poonah, with a good Garden and Stabling attached, apply to CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE.

TO BE LET,

A House No. 3, in Rutherfield Street Two Houses at Mazagon.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

8th March 1841.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		5500
1 Ditto	20	do. do.	2200
1 Ditto	10	do. do.	1100
1 Ditto	5	do. do.	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	do. do.	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15	do. do.	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do. do.	1750
100 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do. do.	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do. do.	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total.. 233 Whole Tickets Value 110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil or the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.

Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,

Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomonjee Dadabhoy* to the Care of Mr. *Philips* in the *Doorbin Press* of Bombay in the Fort.

1st March 1842.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, March 5th, 1842.

HAVING entered so fully into the state of our Market on the 1st Instant, we have few remarks to make in this day's issue.

The "Vansittart" has arrived, bringing a very large cargo of China produce, which will depress the market still more.—The quantity of Silk is, however, much less than had been reported.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Is depressed except for the finest qualities of Mace.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Is rather more firm, especially for the new crop.

OPIUM.—We have no transactions to report and the price, for the drug is nominally Rs. 660 to Rs. 670 per chest.

Balance of former year's importation ..... Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 1st Inst..	9,483½
	11,483½
Exported from the 22nd Oct. 1841 to the 1st Inst..	6,117½
Remaining..... Chests	5,366½

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Many sales are daily making, but in general the prices are lower. Some large Sales of Turkey Red Cloths were made immediately before the departure of the Overland Mail at very low prices; but the Market seems now to be a little more firm for this description of Goods.

COTTON TWIST.—Is decidedly lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

IN EXCHANGE.—There is nothing whatever doing at present.

FREIGHTS.

To ENGLAND.—The numerous recent arrivals have lowered the rates offered, but we have not heard of any engagements of consequence within the last few days.—Tonnage, however, is abundant, and freights very scarce.

To CHINA.—May be quoted at 18 at 19 Rs. per candy for cotton to Macao.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 5th. Ship Larkins, James Hibbert, Master, from Rangoon 5 February 1842.

Do. 6th. Barque Alan Ker, Archd McKechnie, Master from Port Phillip 30th Dec, 1841.

Passenger.—Colin Campbell Esq.

Do. do. Ship Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy. W. S. Carnegy, Master, from Surat 4th March 1842.

Passengers.—8 Natives.

Do. 7th. Ship Lady Kenaway, J. N. Spence, Master, from Sydney left Sydney 10th Dec, 1841.

Departures.

March 5th. Barque Wave, McPhe, Master, to Hull.

Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Moosajee Peerbhoy, Native Commander, to Kelwa Mahim.

Do. 5th. Brig Margaret, C. W. Tomkins, Master, to Macao.

Do. 6th Ship Reg na, J. Farquharson, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Lieut. Norton, and Family.

Do. do. Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, Master, to Surat.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co.	London	
Stratheden	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	
Francis Speight	Foster & co	London	
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	15th Ma
Christiana	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Edmton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Coreo	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Browrigg & co	Liverpool	
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	15th Mar
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	15th Mar
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Ruparoo	Framjee Limjee	China	15th Mar
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co	China	
Indiana	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	6th Mar
Tokoa	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	despatch
China	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Charles Forbes	H. Bluecajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Friends	Daood Cassoon	Singapore	
Regina	Viccajee Merjee	Calcutta	
Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cawajee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee		
James Moran	Skinner & co		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Lancashire	Campbell Miller & co		
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim		
Behar			
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.		
Union	Thos. Jefferies		
Asiatic	Foster & co		
Larkins			
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Forth			
Lady Kennaway			
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies		

H. C. Steam Frs. { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus.

H. C. Brig Tapter

,, ,, Sloop Elphinstone

,, Schooner Emily

,, ,, ,, Mahi

,, ,, ,, Maldive

,, ,, Cutter Nurbuddah

,, ,, R. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE

Feb. 21st—English Barque Artemis, E. Goulding, from Cape of Good Hope, 21 and Mauritius 24th December, and English Barque Vanguard, W. Gurwood, from London 29th August.

Feb. 22—English Barque Regina, W. Poole, from China 23d January and Singapore 2d February; English Barque Reaper, J. Gordon, from London 28th September, and French Corvette Danaide, T. D. Rosamel, from Penang 20th January.

Feb 23—French Barque Paul Emelia, Bonsses, from Bourbon 17th Dec; French Barque Norma, B. Beroche, from ditto 25th ditto; English Brig Ocean, J. McMinn, from Glasgow 4th Sept; English Barque Isabella Robertson, J. Kelly, from China, 13th, and Singapore 27th Jan; English Brig Arethusa, J. Clark from Madras 1st and Masulipatam 18th Feb; English Ship Livingston, W. Rickarty, from China 20th Jan.

Feb. 24—English Brig Mary Lyon, R. Davidson, from Madras 10th Feb.

☞ Artemis, Ocean, Isabella Robertson, Norna and Paul Emelia arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

REMARKS.

By the Regina—The Plenipotentiary not coming down from the Northward as was expected.

The Viscount Melbourne, crew and passengers have arrived all at Singapore.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Vanguard from London—Messrs James Tomlin and Manly.

Per Regina from China—Mrs. W. Poole, and messrs. J. W. J. Proudfoot, and John Macliman, mariners.

Per Reaper from London—Mrs Verralls and 2 children, and miss Selwood; Messrs F. Jennings, W. B. Barlas and B. G. C. Verralls, merchants.

Per Isabella Robertson from China—capt. J. Hudson, and T. Smith, esq.

Per Livingston, from Macao—Mr. McDonald.

Per Arethusa, from Masulipatam.—Mr. J. Oliver, assist. trigonometrical survey.

Per Mary Lyon.—Mrs. Durnford, and capt. Durnford, H. M. 39th regt.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

22—Earl of Hardwick, Voss, for London.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Carnatic for London—William Monckton, esq.; mrs. Monckton and three children; Major Field, mrs. Field; master Paul; mrs. Jamieson and four children; mrs. Cope and two children; mrs. Beaufort; C. H. Blake, esq; H. S. Mercer, esq.—captain Beatson, commanding invalids; the revd. mr. Shea; mr. Banks and 70 invalids.

Per Windsor for London—Mrs. col. Bell, mrs. col. Lister, mrs col. Taylor, mrs. Vincent, mrs. Lemarchand, mrs. Bourchier, misses Ouseley, Grant, M. Grant, Davidson, Bell, and Vincent, col. Bell, Major Vincent, lieutenants Pollock, Hartman, and Tulloch, M. Lemarchand, esq. 9 children, and 7 servants.

Per Robert Small for London—captain and mrs Inglis and 3 children, mrs. captain White and 3 children, mrs. Sweetenham and three children, mrs. Piffard and two children, misses Paul and Dickson, brigadier Paul, lieut. col. Blyth, H. M. 49th regiment, J. Tottenham, esq. C. S., lieut. Baillie, 64th regt. N. I. master Matteley, and two masters Mitford. For the cape—Mrs. campbell and lieut Campbell.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Isabella Robertson, on the 30th Jan exchanged numbers with the Dido and Rob Roy, off Pareel's Hill also saw the Poppy, near the 2½ fathoms bank. On the 1st Feb. saw a clipper-looking Barque, off Pulo Jarra, supposed to be the Cowasjee Family; at the same time, spoke the Sir Herbert Compton, bound to Bombay; who informed us of the arrival of the Red Rover, at Singapore, on the 28th Jan.

The Ocean, on the 22d Oct, in lat, 4 46 N. long 21 8 W. spoke the Ceylon, from Calcutta to London, out 127 days. On the 8th Jan. spoke the Netherlands, from Java to Rotterdan, all well. On the 29th Jan. spoke the Alexander Johnstone, from Bombay to Penang, all well. On the 21 Feb. spoke the Montrose from Calcutta to London, all well. On the 15th Feb. in lat, 38, long 87 55 E. spoke the William Money, from Calcutta 16th to Madras, all well. On the 16th Feb. spoke the Peem Beou, from Madras to Nicobars, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

February 25, Ship Roberts, R. J. Elder, from Calcutta 9th, and Sand Heads 11th Feb.

Passengers.—Mrs. Smith, captain Smith and captain Ingledue.

Do. 25, Barque Herefordshire, G. Richardson, from Calcutta 7th Instant.

Passengers.—Mesdames G. Palmer, Spencer, Powers, Talbot, Duff and 4 children, Morgan and 4 children, Ingerans Rev. T. Palmer, Major Spencer, Lieut. Powes, captain Talbot—Mr. Duff Col. Halbrow, Lieuts. Spencer, and Burslem, capt. Wilson, Master and miss Price.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24. Barque Orpheus, W. Digby to London.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

March. 3d. Lieut. Barrow 19th Rt. N. I. from Nellgherie.

Do. 4th. Lieut. Thos Clerk, 34th M. N. I. from Afghanistan.

Do. do. Captain Hart, 2d Rt from Kamdhar.

Do. do. Ensign H. W. Holland, 13th Rt. N. I. from Ahmednggur.

Do. do. Major Ord 24th Rt. N. I from Malligaum.

Do. 5th. Captain C Roberts, Madras Army.

Do. do. Captain R. W. Sparrow, 14th M. N. I. from Ahmednggur.

Do. 6th. Capt. E. Delhoste, Qr Mr. Genl's. Dept, from Surat.
Do. 7th. Surgeon A. Montgomery, 1st Bt. Artillery from Ahmednuggur.

Departures.

March 4th. Major M. Stack, Staff to Aliygaum.
Do. 5th. Ensign J. G. Moyle, 10th Rt. N. I. to Mahableshwar.
Do. 7th. Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, M. D. Vaccinator to Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore on Friday the 25th of February, the wife of Captain E. H. Kenworthy of the 23rd Madras Light Infantry, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 19th February, mrs. R. Glassup, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d February, the wife of mr. A. D'Monte, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st February, mrs. Henry Ruban, of a daughter.

At Sealdah, on the morning of the 20th February, mrs. John Angier, of a daughter.

At Mangalore, on the 6th Feb. the lady of charles N. Reade, esq. Mad. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 5th February, by the reverend H. Fisher, mr Wm. C. Megee to miss J. M. Foley.

At Agra, on the 10th February by the reverend R. M. Price, Thos K. Loyd, esq. B. C. S., to Annie Hirst, eldest daughter of the late James Haig, esq. of Bedford.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Feb. by the revd T. Sandys, mr. Philip Miriam, to miss Kitty Clover.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 20th February, Mary Louisa Dickenson, wife of mr. James Horatio Madge, aged 29 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 20th February, Thos. Hutchins, esq. surgeon dentist, aged 26 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 21st February, mrs. Cecelia Catherine Angier, wife of mr John Angier, gun maker, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th February, William Alexander, the second son of the late mr. H. A. Elliott, aged 11 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

At Patna, on the 7th instant, Wm. Baker, esq. late indigo planter, Tirhoot, and son of captain W. F. Baker R. N.

At Calcutta, on the 22d Feb. of cholera, master J. P. Mines, son of the late mr. P. Mines, aged 6 years and 4 months, deeply lamented by his relations and friends.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 23d Feb. of cholera, master Daniel Hamilton, aged 7 years, 5 months and 19 days; and on the morning of the 24th Feb. master charles Augustus, aged 5 years, 6 months and 24 days—the sons of mr. and mrs. G. Barnes, of the surveyor general's office.

At Sealdah, on the 20th Feb. Cicelia Catherine, wife of mr. John Angier, aged 21 years.

At Chowringhee, on the 21st Feb. mrs. Ellen Kay, relict of mr. James Kay, shipwright.

At Calcutta, on the 24th February, mr. Alfred Nunn, aged 34 years.

CALENDAR.—March 31 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	Remarkable Days.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M	Phases of the Moon. D. H. M.
T.	8		8 58	9 8	
W.	9		9 32	10 0	
Th	10	1816.	10 20	10 40	
F.	11	[war finally terminated,	10 56	11 13	
Sa.	12	Gregory Martyr.—Nepaul	11 29	11 44	O 12 11 20 M.
Sun.	13	*5th Sunday in Lent.*	11 57	0 11	
M.	14		0 22	0 39	

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—No point is oftener a subject of discussion amongst military men than the propriety and expediency of a Commander in Chief disapproving and censuring the Finding of a General Court Martial. For that Finding, it is said, is not only given under the sanction of an oath, but the members of a Court Martial must be better judges of the credence due to the testimony of the witnesses from their observation of the manner in which it is given and other circumstances, than the Commander in Chief can possibly be from the mere perusal of the evidence as recorded on the proceedings of the trial. It is, therefore, contended that, whenever the difference of opinion between a Commander in Chief and a Court Martial relates to the weight to be given to evidence, the Commander in Chief should refrain from animadverting on the Finding and from expressing or implying that the Members of the Court Martial have, by giving such a verdict, disregarded the conscientious discharge of their duty. On the other hand, a Commander in Chief cannot confirm a Finding which he considers to be contrary to evidence; but in this case it is farther said that he should only make use of the formula—*not confirmed*—and then explain his reasons for taking a different view of the evidence, without passing an express or implied censure on the Finding of the Court Martial.

With respect to the justness of this reasoning an opinion may be formed from the late case of Lieut. Pilfold, for in his remarks on that trial the Commander in Chief has observed—"The Court having adhered to it's original verdict and award, nothing now remains for me but to prevent, as far as lies in my power, the injury to be apprehended to the public service from such a line of conduct, by affixing my unqualified disapproval to the whole decision, and expressing my regret that the Court should have so perversely disregarded the clearest and most convincing proof, a reconsideration of which, I imagined, would have produced a more correct result." The Commander in Chief, however, has not explained what was the evidence adduced at this trial which he considered to be so clear and convincing; and in justice therefore to the Court Martial it may be concluded that sufficient legal evidence to substantiate those parts of the accusation, of which it acquitted Lieut. Pilfold, was not in it's opinion adduced.

From the nature, also, of the charges and of the proof required to support them, this conclusion would seem to be correct. It is true, indeed, that the first five instances of the first charge, the only important part of this accusation, are framed in such a vague and indefinite manner that it is difficult to understand how they admitted of investigation. For the prosecutor has not specifically alleged in them, as he should have done, that Lieut. Pilfold did engage by a written declaration or pledge to effect an exchange or to retire from the service, and then further alleged that Lieut. Pilford did subsequently write an official letter in which he falsely asserted that he had never entered into such an engagement; but the prosecutor has left these allegations to be made out from the manner in which these instances are worded, in which Lieut. Pilfold is charged not with specific facts, but merely with the inferences that the prosecutor deduced from certain passages of that letter. These, however, appear, to be the only points on the proof of which the substantiation of this part of the charges depended; and it is a known rule of law that the testimony of witnesses to give effect to or to contradict, alter, or vary a written agreement is not admissible. Taking for granted, therefore, that the passages quoted in the charges have been fairly extracted from Lieut. Pilfold's letter, it is evident that his conviction or acquittal depended solely and entirely on the real intent and meaning of his written declaration or pledge. The prosecutor endeavoured to prove that Lieut. Pilfold had agreed UNCONDITIONALLY to effect an exchange or to retire from the service; but the Court Martial has declared in its Finding "that Lieut. Pilfold never seriously contemplated retiring from the service without having first secured the means of support," and acquitted him of having made a *false* assertion in stating in his letter "nor did I on quitting Deesa consider myself under any understanding or engagement whatsoever to effect an exchange, beyond what my own private wish might induce."

In this case, consequently, the difference of opinion between the Commander in Chief and the Court Martial is solely with respect to the construction which should be put on a written declaration or pledge; and it seems therefore passing strange that he should have declared in General Orders that the Court Martial had *perversely disregarded the clearest and most convincing proof*. It is possible that the Commander in Chief formed his opinion from the circumstances under which this pledge was given; but the Court Martial was bound to give its verdict according to the plain and obvious meaning of the terms in which the pledge was expressed, and, consequently, if it did not clearly and unequivocally contain an unconditional agreement to effect an exchange or to retire from the service, Lieut. Pilfold was unquestionably entitled to an acquittal. The question appears to depend on whether this pledge was *conditional* or *unconditional*, and, if therefore it was expressed in ambiguous or not sufficiently explicit terms, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment should not have accepted it; but, after he had accepted it, and the pledge was adduced in evidence, it was not competent for the prosecutor to adduce parole evidence in order to prove that it bore a construction different from the plain and obvious meaning of the terms in which it was expressed. If, also, the real intent and meaning of these terms were dubious, the Court was justified in giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and in taking into it's consideration his explanation of the circumstances under which he gave this pledge. The disapproval, consequently, and censure of the Finding of this General Court Martial on these instances of the charge would appear to rest on no sufficient grounds, and their propriety, therefore, and expediency seem to be extremely questionable.

It is at least evident that the Commander in Chief has not in his remarks demonstrated that the members of this Court Martial have perversely disregarded the clearest and most convincing proof, and, consequently, that they have thus given a verdict contrary to the oath under which they acted. These observations, however, are made under the supposition that Lieut. Pilfold never did agree by a written declaration or pledge expressed in clear and positive terms to effect an exchange or to retire from the service; for, if such a pledge was adduced in proof on this trial, it is obvious that the Court Martial has given a Finding on the first five instances of the first charge contrary to evidence. But, if not, it seems equally undeniable that, as in such case the animadversions of the Commander in Chief on this Finding are groundless and inapplicable, they should not have been published in the General Orders of the Army; and it is also evident that such animadversions, whenever they may be deemed necessary, cannot convey any instruction to the Officers of the Army, unless it is at the same time pointed out why and wherefore such and such evidence should have been held by the Court Martial sufficient to prove the charge submitted to it's investigation.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CRITES.

5th March 1842.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JAN. 23.

Camp 13th Feb. 1842.

GENERAL POLLOCK'S FORCE.—We are on the same ground from which I dated my last as also Brigadier Wild's force whom the incessant rain has prevented joining us as had been intended. The 14th is now spoken of for the junction, but if the rain recommences, the clouds are gathering, it will not be practicable, though we are only four miles from them, and three from Jumrood, about a mile in advance of the pass. Sickness is increasing to a frightful degree; in addition to dysentery, the small pox has broken out and assumed a determined character; yesterday in the four Regiments consisting of about 3,000 fighting men, 1,807 were on the sick list! The Committee of Medical Officers assembled yesterday to enquire into the causes of this dreadful state of sickness, and are, I believe, confirmed in the opinion that the late harassing duty and exposure, in the pass, are the causes of all the evils in the Camp.

In consequence of the Afredis having come upon the sick camp the night before last, it has been thought necessary to post *inlying* pickets, from last night, so that we are now doubly guarded, but we are too far from the pass to fear any attack in force from the rascally cowards, who, in every instance, run away on the approach of our men. A report was in circulation yesterday, that Ukbbar Khan was at Alee Musjid with a large force, and intended to come down upon us, and after beating us, to take Peshawur. There are always to be found individuals whose *forte* lies in getting up rumours, and the more incredible the better, the only wonder is, that they find listeners. It is current, that one and a half lakh of rupees have been offered by our Politicals for the opening of the pass, so as to enable Sale to join us, but that this sum has been refused; of course no attempt can be made to force it until reinforcements arrive, which, we all hope, may be speedily.

We are well off for supplies, our *friends* the Khyburies bring large quantities of all kinds of produce into camp for sale; they acknowledge that they belong to the tribes who attacked our troops in the last attempt to force the pass, and, although willing to exchange their produce for our money, they are determined to prevent our making our way to Jellalabad without fighting for it. They are miserable beings, and, after all, great cowards. We are all anxiously looking out for orders from Calcutta, every coming hour is supposed to be the one in which we shall receive the news of the decision of Government as to further demonstrations, and we are on the *quivive* to see what effect the late awful disasters will have upon our Rulers. I hope by the time you get this letter, that a large force will be making rapid progress towards us.

Report says, that our General has applied for 20,000 troops. God grant this may be true, for all here are aware, that any attempt to force the pass with a less number will be abortive and cruel, and we must not now even stand the chance of failure. Brigadier Wild's force still continues very sickly, but the troops who have just reached are in excellent health and spirits, we are all annoyed, however, at the state of uncertainty in which we are kept.

AGRA UKHBAR, FEB. 26.

AGRA.—Sir Robert Arbuthnot, prolongs his stay until the 2nd proximo, for the purpose of inspecting Her Majesty's 39th who were at Gwalior on the 23rd and expect to reach Agra on the 28th.

The Commander in-Chief and Staff marched from Loodeanah to Ferozepoor, on the 18th, and expected to reach that station on the 25th. Shere Singh, will, it is reported, meet His Excellency there. His Excellency remains but four days.

Her Majesty's 31st arrived at Kurnaul on the 14th, on which day the Officers dined sumptuously with the 1st European Regiment. A similar compliment was paid by the gallant Serjeants of the 1st to those of the Queen's. The 31st were pushing on for Ferozepoor with all possible haste; they were to reach Umballah on the 22nd. Lieutenant Abercrombie, Horse Artillery, with 14 men, was with them and they expected to be accompanied from Loodeanah by Captain Delafosse's Troop of Horse Artillery. The desertion of servants continued and some of the Officers were without one. The latter, we are sorry to hear, might be seen at dinner hour entering the Mess Tent with a Chair a la chapeau, but whether on the head or le bras we have not heard.

Colonel Sutherland pays the station a visit in a few days.

Captain Graham, Thuggee Department fixes his Head-Quarters at Meerut.

Kishen Lal, a resident of the city, strangled his Stepmother a few days since, and to conceal the crime and appear a good and pious Step-son, immediately burnt the body according to the most approved Hindoo fashion. He was however detected and apprehended, when he confessed the crime, assigning as his reason for the murder, an irrepressible affection for the old lady's cash and jewels, which however, she loved herself too well to part with.

It is rumoured that the Commander-in-Chief was remonstrated with—for such potentates cannot be presented with Wigs, for summoning Sir J. Thackwell to Ferozepoor, and a hint conveyed in rather decided terms, that Colonel Battine should have that command.

A disturbance occurred during the Moohurrum at Shakhoabad, in the Mynpoory Zillah, in which seven men were killed.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1842.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 23d and *Agra Ukkbar* of the 26th ultimo. On the 13th February, out of three thousand men belonging to the four regiments of Colonel Wild's Brigade, more than eighteen hundred were on the sick list. It is much feared, from the nature of the disease, that it will extend to the troops which recently arrived at Peshawur under the command of Major General Pollock. It was arranged that the junction of the two forces should take place on the 14th February. It appears that, unless General Sale should apply urgently for assistance, no attempt will be made to force the pass until the arrival of reinforcements. The following paragraphs from the *Agra Ukkbar* contain the latest intelligence from the scene of war.

"CABOOL.—Authentic accounts from Cabool of the 24th Jan. announce that the Officers in detention at that place, were all well, and treated with courtesy.

Letters from Budeabad of the 30th January, inform us that, Major Portinger and the prisoners were also in good health with the exception of General Elphinstone, who was suffering severely from an attack of gout and fever, and the wound he received in the retreat.

These letters, it may be added, dwell in terms of the highest admiration, on the noble courage and resignation with which the General endures his complicated sufferings.

The party at Budeabad, had been rendered somewhat more comfortable by having received a supply of necessaries and clothing, despatched to them from Jullalabad.

At that latter place, on the 6th February, matters stood much as they have done for the last two months."

"PESHAWUR.—We have accounts from Peshawur so late as the 15th, of which date a communication from a correspondent is given elsewhere. He writes strongly, but this is no time for "holiday or Lady terms," and we shall be glad to hear from him again.

The number of sick had not increased but it was feared, that the disease would extend itself to the new arrivals—General Pollock's Brigade. All was inaction and until the arrival of reinforcements nothing would be done, unless General Sale were reduced to extremities. In this case General Pollock was, we understand and indeed as was unavoidable—determined on making an attempt to relieve him, but, weakened as he was from sickness, the attempt would be hazardous. He had however 800 British Soldiers to rely upon, and Soldiers too who will, with bold hearts and ready hands, justify his reliance whenever an emergency occurs. We allude to Her Majesty's 9th, who preserve their health. Fortunately however *there does not at present appear any likelihood* that General Sale will require assistance until reinforcements reach Peshawur. He was safe and well provisioned up to the 7th. The terrible delay and indecision shown at Head-Quarters, baffle, however all calculation. If ordinary diligence be used, General Pollock ought soon to be at the head of 12,000 men—viz., a Troop of Horse Artillery (one less than there should be) the 3rd Dragoons, the 10th Cavalry, the 9th, 13th, and 31st Queen's, the 6th, 20th, 25th, 33rd, 53rd, 60th, and 64th Regts. N. I., a detail of Foot Artillery (less than required *because* the most required) Sappers and Miners, and some Irregular Troops. With such a Force under a competent leader, like General Pollock, the whole of our Cabool disgrace might be sponged out *in a month*, but with incompetence at home, what conclusions can be drawn? It is melancholy to think that the safety of thousands, the honor and the reputation of our arms, and the happiness of hundreds depend upon————?

Golab Singh and the young Seik Prince arrived at Peshawur on the 14th, and were visited by General Pollock on the subsequent day. After the interchange of these visits of ceremony, the General proceeds to the camp."

Calcutta papers to the 25th ultimo, have arrived. Orders have been given for preparing, without delay, the bricks required for the construction of the Ganges canal. Brigadier Vincent and the officers, under his command, stationed at Barrackpore, have signed a memorial against the new precedence warrant.

From Madras papers to the 26th February, we learn that cholera has been very prevalent in the 4th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, now en route from Belary to the Presidency.

By the arrival of the *Regina* at Calcutta, we have news from Macao to the 21st and from Singapore to the 27th January. There is no intelligence of importance from the former place. From the Singapore papers we learn that the whole of the crew and passengers of the *Viscount Melbourne* have been saved.

Another letter, from our correspondent "CRITES," in reference to the remarks of the Commander in Chief on Lieutenant Pilfold's Court Martial, will be found under the head of correspondence. Our readers will find it well worthy of their perusal.

Our Bengal and North Western cotemporaries have frequently alluded to the excitement which has been caused, amongst the Mussulman population of Hindoostan, by the reverses which the British forces have recently suffered in Cabul. We did not conceive it necessary to attach much importance to this intelligence, deeming that as the English Government in this country is based on the right of the strongest, an occasional but trifling display of discontent on the part of the natives is rather beneficial than otherwise; since it tends to put the Anglo Indian authorities on their guard, and begets such a degree of vigilance on the part of the provincial magistrates as will, generally speaking, prevent the formation of any widely ramified insurrection. It must however be admitted that the present year is likely to form a very remarkable epoch in the history of India. It is indeed a critical period; pregnant with danger and requires the utmost energy and vigilance, on the part of all who hold office under the British Government, to avert the evils with which we are threatened. Above all things over confidence in the ordinary resources of the police, and too implicit reliance on the customary and old established sources of intelligence must be carefully guarded against. It behoves every magistrate, every commandant of a military station, at the present crisis, to give his most anxious and undivided attention to the preservation of the tranquillity of the province in which he is located. Without betraying any open distrust of the people by whom he is surrounded it is incumbent on him to watch their movements with a jealous eye. More especially will this precaution be necessary in districts where the Mahomedans form a large portion of the population. Neither must this care be limited to Mofussil stations. It must also be exercised at the seats of Government.

The *Madras Spectator* intimates not only that the Mussulman population of Southern India are ripe for revolt, but that even within the limits of the presidency itself, the state of feeling amongst the Mussulman portion of it's inhabitants is such, as to render an attempt at insurrection by no means improbable. Our cotemporary gives credit to the Madras Government for their *foresight* in having *concentrated* Her Majesty's 57th Regiment in the fort. This certainly is a mode of expression, which would warrant us that serious apprehensions of an *emeute* are entertained at Madras—whether there are just grounds for the suspicion matters not, it is much better to err on the side of precaution. Acting on the reverse of this principle has been the sole cause of our losses in Afghanistan. It is to be hoped that experience so dearly bought will not be easily forgotten.

The circumstance, of feelings of disaffection having been so generally developed amongst the Mahomedans of British India, by the temporary success which has attended their fellow religionists in Afghanistan, affords a strong proof of the soundness of the policy which Lord Auckland has pursued in increasing the Military establishments of the three presidencies, and adopting other measures necessary for coercing the insurgents to submission. If the partial reverse which the British arms have recently sustained in Cabul has already excited the germ of discontent amongst the most warlike class of the population, in the widely extended provinces reaching from Agra to Madras. What may we ask would be the result were we to acknowledge ourselves unable to subdue the Afghans, and adopt the course so strenuously advocated by some short sighted politicians: that of evacuating the country? The consequence most assuredly would be, that ere another year passed, the embers of rebellion would be fanned into flame, and not a single petty chieftain from the Indus to Cape Comorin but would strike a blow for his independence.

Letters received yesterday from Calcutta, state that a mercantile firm in that city has failed for the sum of four lakhs.

The General Orders published in the supplement to this day's paper, contain a notification of the promotions of Ensigns, W. Brassey 2d European Regiment and J. Hunter, 4th N. I. to the rank of Lieutenants.

We understand that the *Stratheden* has been taken up to convey the invalids of Her Majesty's service to Europe. These unfortunate men, whose constitutions are broken by long service in a tropical clime, will now have to go round the Cape at the worst season of the year. This is a proceeding which reflects great discredit on the Bombay Government, and we trust that it will attract the attention of the authorities at Horse Guards. The invalids might have been sent to England three months since; when they would not only have had warm weather for passing the Cape, but would also have arrived in England at the commencement of the summer. The detachment of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment suffered severely from being sent from Bombay at a wrong season. The mortality amongst the invalids will in all probability be much greater. It is highly disgraceful, that the lives of men, who have passed the best of their days in the service of their country, should be sacrificed to any idea of convenience or paltry economy on the part of the local government.

BOMBAY TIMES.

CANDAHAR.—A note from Candahar of the 31st January, considerably the latest date we have received direct from General Nott's force, says, "we heard yesterday of Sir William McNaghten's death by Loodianah and Scinde, we presume the communication in the direction of Ghuznie being completely cut off. We are all quiet here at present and in good health, ready to meet 30,000 Affghans.

Letters of the 26th, received from Kurrachee by boat, state that there has been some tumults on the Indus. This appears fully to confirm the news in the GAZETTE extra of Thursday. The SATELLITE Steamer is said to be captured together with the treasure. Lieut. Fraser of the I. N. is reported murdered near Sewan, about the 21st. The Beloochees were within 10 miles of Sukkur. Our troops were busy entrenching themselves, and were to be kept during the night of 21st under arms. If the Ameers of Scinde have lent themselves to this they will very quickly find out the mistake they have committed. Scinde is in every particular, as much the contrast of Affghanistan as possible. The area of the principality is computed by Burnes at 100,000 square miles, much of it the most fertile land in Asia. The revenue at 30 lacks—and the treasure in hand 1834 at 20 millions sterling.

Our forces could be at Hydrabad in 3 weeks time from leaving Bombay. We have, at this moment, in Scinde, (including about 800 of H. M. 40th at Candahar) 2,400 Europeans, and 9,010 Native troops 1,410 in all. Quite enough for all the work.—March 5.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

DOST MAHOMMED.—We learn from Seharunpore, that there is no sort of truth in the stories, which have been published, of Dost Mahoumed having been detected in corresponding with his son or other Affghan chiefs. It was also reported that it was found to be necessary to keep the closest watch over him, and to that end an officer and two sentries were always in his room. This a so is untrue. It is added "the Dost has about fifty followers with him, but they are unarmed and very quiet. The inhabitants of the town of Seharunpore are not quite so well behaved. They have attempted to open a correspondence with the Affghan chief."—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 22.

The Bills advised by the Court of Directors by the present mail, amount to nine lakhs on Bengal, and one on other presidencies.—*Ibid, Feb.* 23.

The following items of Miscellaneous Intelligence principally brought by the London and Bombay Mails are to be relied upon.

The *Calliope, Endymion* and *Cambrian* are all bound for China.

H. Co.'s Steamer *Tenasserim* will tow out the *Lord Hungerford* to sea and proceed with her as far as may be not out of her course to China.—*Ibid.*

THE PRECEDENCE WARRANT.—We are rejoiced to learn, that Brigadier Vincent, and the officers under his command at Barrackpore, have signed a memorial, praying for relief from the injuries inflicted upon them, and their brother officers, by the operation of the odious and offensive Precedence Warrant. We hope that the officers at every station in the three presidencies will follow the example set to them by their brethren at Dum Dum and Barrackpore.—*Ibid, Feb* 24.

THE SEALER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Mr. E. B. Ryan having vacated the office of sealer in the Supreme Court, we understand, the appointment has been conferred on Mr. Holroyd.—*Ibid.*

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—We rejoice in being able to announce that our Advocate General is appointed to the Chief Justiceship of our Supreme Court though his patents have not yet arrived; and we do no more than express the feeling of the profession when we state that the appointment is hailed by them with extreme satisfaction. It is satisfaction without any abatement, because they feel that whilst his acknowledged high legal acquirements will insure a satisfactory administration of justice, the urbanity which has characterized him at the bar will still accompany him upon the Bench.

Mr. Lyall, a son of the Chairman of the East India Directors, is to succeed Mr. Peel, as Advocate General. He must be a young Member of the Profession, and we shall believe that he holds the appointment, when we see him having precedence in the Supreme Court.

Whilst upon the subject we may observe that December appears to have been more fatal than usual to the gentlemen of the Law. Mr. Serjeant Arabin, Mr. Jacob, Mr. J. Miller, and one or two of minor importance are in the necrology.—Courier, February 22.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—By an official notification we observe that the name of Lieutenant James Court Robertson, of 21st Regiment Native Infantry, has been ordered to be removed from the list of the Army, from the 8th of December, 1841.

Brevet Captain James Higginson, of this Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service from the 17th August 1840.—*Courier Feb.* 24.

OFFICERS OF THE CABOOL FORCE.—The following alphabetical list of the Officers belonging to the Cabool force under General Elphinstone, has been prepared to facilitate reference as to the fate of any particular Officer. Those mentioned as "*missing*," are supposed to have perished in the Passes between Cabool and Jellalabad:

Alexander, (Capt 5th Cav) absent.
Alexander, (Lieut 5th N I) missing.
Anstruther, (Captain 54th N. I) ditto.
Airey, (Lieut H M 3d) at Cabool.
Anquetil, (Brig) killed.
Anderson, (Capt 59th N I) safe at Badeeabad.
Bourke, (Paymaster H M 44th) missing.
Balfour, (Assist Surg ditto,) at Cabool.
Blair, (Capt 5th Cav) missing.
Bott, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Bazett, (Lieut ditto) ditto.
Bryce, (Assist Surg ditto,) killed.
Bygrave, (Capt 5th N I) safe.
Birch, (Ditto ditto,) absent.
Birkinyoung, (Lieut dittto,) missing.
Brydon, (Assist Surg ditto,) safe at Jellalabad.
Barstow, (Capt 37th N I) absent.
Beatson, (Ditto 54th N I) ditto.
Burnett, (Ditto ditto,) missing.
Boscawen, (Lieut ditto,) absent.
Bird, (Lieut) killed.
Boyd, (Capt 65th N I) at Cabool.
Berwick, (Surg) ditto.
Campbell, (Major H M 44th,) missing.
Crawford, (Ditto ditto,) in England.
Cotton, (Capt do.) do.
Collins, (Lieut do.) missing.
Carter, (do. do.) in England.
Cumberland, (Ditto ditto,) missing.
Cadet, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Chambers, (Lieut Col 5th Cav) ditto.
Collyer, (Lieut ditto,) killed.
Christie, (Cornet ditto,) in England.
Campbell, (Assist Surg. 5th N. I) missing.
Curtis, (Lieut 37th N I) ditto.
Carlyon, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Corri, (Capt 54th N I) ditto.
Cunningham, (Ens ditto,) ditto.
Curdew, (Surg 38th Madrass N I) ditto.
Codrington, (Capt, Shah's Servic ,) killed.
Conolly, (Lieut) at Cabool.
DeWend, (Lieut H M 44th,) missing.
Dodgin, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Deas, (Ditto 5th N I) ditto.
Dawson, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Duff, (Sur 54th N I) killed.
Drummond, (Capt 3d Cav) at Cabool.
Evans, (Lieut H M 44th) at Cabool.
Ewart, Maj 54th N I) killed.
Elphinstone, (Maj Gen) safe at Badeeabad.
Eyre, (Lieut Art.) ditto. ditto.
Ferryman, (Lieut H M 44th, in England.
Fortye, (Ensign ditto,) missing.
Fulton, (Ditto ditto,) ditto.
Fernie, (Lieut Col 37th N I) absent.
Gray, (Capt H M 44th,) safe.
Grant, (Lieut ditto,) in England.
Gray, (Ensign ditto,) missing.
Gascoyne, (Lieut 5th Cav) absent.
Garstin, (Ens 5th N I) missing.
Griffiths, (Maj 37th N I) safe at Tootoo.
Gordon, (Ensign ditto,) killed.
Grant, (Capt 27th N I) missing.
Gerard, (Lieut 1st Eur Reg) at Jellalabad.
Halthide, (Capt H M 44th) in England.
Hogg, (Lieut ditto) missing.
Hackett, (Ens ditto,) ditto.
Halahan, (Qr Mast ditto,) ditto.
Harcourt, (Surg ditto,) ditto.
Hodges, (Maj 5th Cav) ditto.
Hamilton, (Lieut ditto,) ditto.
Hall, (Ditto ditto,) absent.
Harrington, (Ditto ditto,) missing.
Hardyman, (Cornet ditto,) killed.
Harpur, (Surg ditto,) killed.
Haig (Capt 5th N I) missing.
Horsburg, (Lieut ditto) ditto.
Hutton, (Capt 37th N I) ditto.
Hawtrey, (Lieut ditto) ditto.
Hopkins, (Capt Shah's Service) killed.
Johnstone (Capt J. H M 44th) There is a Captain Johnstone at Badeeabad, but whether it is this officer or Captain Johnstone, 35th N I not known.
Jervis, (Capt 5th N I) absent.
Inglis, (Lieut 37th N I) missing.
Kipling, (Lieut H M 44th,) missing.
Kirby, (ditto 54th N I) ditto.
Leighton, (Capt H M 44th,) missing.
Lock, (Lieut 5th N I) killed.
Lyons, (Ditto 37th N I) absent.
Le Geyt, (Ditto 1st Bombay L C) killed.
Lawrence, (Capt 11th Cav) at Badeeabad.
Mackerell, (Major H M 44th) killed.
M'Crea, (Captain H M 44th) missing.
McMahon, (Lieut ditto) ditto.
Mollan, (Ensign ditto) ditto.
Macnaghten, (Lieut 5th Cav) absent.
Mackay, (Int and Q M ditto) missing.
Metcalfe, (Ass Surg do.) ditto.
Mackintosh, (Capt 5th N I) killed.
Miles, (Lieut ditto) safe.
Mayne, (ditto 37th N I) at Jellalabad.
Macmullen, (Ens ditto) absent.
Moorhouse, (Acting Int 37th N I) missing.
Macgrath, (Surg ditto) safe.
Morrison, (Lieut. 54th N I) missing.
Melville, (do. do.) do.
Macartney, (Ens 38th Madras N I) do.
Marshall, (Lieut Shah's Service) missing.
McKinner (Surg) at Cabool.
Mackenzie, (Lieut) at Badeeabad.
Mein, (Ens) do.
O'Neil, (Capt H M 44th) in England.
Oldfield, (Capt 5th Cav) with Gen. Sale.
Oliver, (Lieut Col 5th N I) killed.
Osborn, (Capt 54th N I) absent.
Primrose, (Ass Surg H M 44th) missing.
Plowden, (Cornet 5th Cav) absent.
Potenger, (Ens 5th N I) missing.
Prole, (Capt 37th N I) do.
Parrott, (Ens do) absent.
Palmer, (Lieut 54th N I) missing.
Paterson, (do. do.) do.
Pottinger, (Ens do) do.
Paton, (Capt 58th N I) safe at Cabool.
Portinger, (Maj E) at Badeeabad.
Robinson, (Capt H M 44th) killed.
Raban, (Lieut do.) do.
Reid, (Lieut 5th Cav) in England.
Rind, (do 37th N I) missing.
Robertson, (Ens do.) do.
Shelton, (Major Gen) safe at Badeeabad.
Scott, (Capt H M 44th) missing.
Swayne (do. do.) killed.
Smith, (Lieut do.) missing
Souter, (do. do.) killed at Tootoo.
Swinton, (do. do.) missing.
Skipton, (do. do.) do.
Shelton, (do. do.) do.
Swayne. (Ens do) do.
Swayne, (Maj 5th N I do.
Salkeld. (Lieut do) in England.
Spottiswoode, (Capt 37th N I) missing
Steer, (Lieut 37th N I) wounded and left in a cave between Jugdullack and Jellalabad.
St. George, Ens. do) missing.
Shaw, (Lieut 54th N I) do.

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on 08 April, 2017

Skinner, (Capt 61st N I) do.
Sturt, (Lieut B Eng) killed.
Turner, (Lieut H M 44th) in England.
Tombs, (do. 5th N I) missing.
Thain, (Maj H M 21st Fus) killed.
Tytler, (Capt 9th L C) missing.
Trevor, (do. 3d L C) killed.
Troup, (Capt 48th N I) safe at Badeebad.
Vanrenen, (Lieut 37th N I) missing.
Vetch, (do 54th N I) absent.
Woodhouse, (Lieut H M 44th,) in England.
White, (do do) missing.
White, (Ens do) do.
Wheatley, (Capt 5th Cav) absent.
Wrench, (Cornet do) missing.
Warren, (Ens 5th N I) do.
Westmacott, (Capt 37th N I) killed.
Wilkinson, (Lieut Col 54th N I) absent.
Weaver, (Lieut do.) missing.
Warburton, (Lieut Art) at Cabool.
Webb. (Lieut, Shah's Service,) do.
Walker, (Lieut Shah's Service,) killed.
Walsh, (Lieut Madras N I) at Cabool.
Waller, (Lieut) at Badeeabad.
Young, (Lieut H M 44th) missing.—*Ibid, Feb.* 24.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—*The last item of intelligence which we have received from Bangalore is not of a nature to display Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott in a very dignified position. It seems that* Doctor Mouat had for a considerable period held the honorary office (and it is one which denotes the popularity of the incumbent) of President of the Public Rooms Committee, to which he had been several—we believe so often as five or six—times re-elected. On the late occasion an opposition party was got up to oust him, but to the credit of the society in general, of the station, be it said, he was returned by a triumphant majority. Now for the 'point of war;' no sooner was this resule obtained than Lieutenant Colonel Scott withdrew tht Band of his regiment, and prohibited it from again attending at the Rooms

In a sort of animus,
Not very magnanimous?

Shade of the *great* Sir Walter, what must you think of the *little* Sir Walter!.—*Englishman, Feb.* 22.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON.—We have heard that Lieut. Robertson of the 21st N. I., who, we recollect, preceeded to England, some months ago, had a very disgraceful dispute on board, with two Queen's Officers, in which blows passed between him and one of them, and very ungentlemanly laaguage between all three---Lieut. Robertson, however, being in all respects the aggressor. We rather think that the matter was taken up both at the Horse Guards and the Indian House, and that some formal enquiry was held on the tran-action; but however that may be, we hear that the Honorable Court consider Lieut. Robertson's conduct so disreputable that they will remove him from the service, which, if the version we have of the case be true, is a well merited punishment. We presume Lord Hill will visit his officers with some mark of his displeasure at their conduct in the business.—*Ibid, Feb.* 23.

LOCAL MAJOR GENERALS.—We have the mortification to inform our military readers that our private accounts by the present Mail lead us to feel but too certain that the Court have sent out a very disagreeable sort of reply to Major General Lumley's memorial on the subject of the local Major Generalships, which operate so injuriously to the interests of Company's Officers. *For having* memorialized, however, General Lumley deserves the thanks and gratitude of the Indian army. If the Court's reply came out by this mail, as we dare say it will, and is published to the army, we shall make such comments on it as it may seem to require, in support of what we consider the just interests of the Indian army.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN ABBOTT.—Our letters from Delhi mention that Captain Frederick Abbott of the Engineers has been directed by Army Head-quarters to proceed from Meerut by public dawk to Feerozepore, in order to join General Pollock's force at Peshawur, to which we understand he has been nominated chief engineer.—*Englishman, Feb.* 24.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF GOLD THREAD FROM THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. MACKEY AND CO. AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Last Monday Messrs. Mackey and Co. missed a box of gold thread of the value of two thousand rupees from their godown at the Custom House Import double range. As soon as the theft became known, suspicion rested upon the Durwan who had charge of the godown. All the godowns there have two doors each, one door is generally bolted from inside and the other is locked up from outside with a large padlock. The man must have unbolted, last Saturday, the door bolted inside, without the knowledge of the Godown Sircar, who in the evening locked up as usual the other door, at night he must have effected an easy entrance and abstracted the box and emptied the contents, and being well known, must have allowed to pass out of the gate by the sentry on watch with the gold thread concealed about his person. The man to avoid suspicion returned to his post, and was taken to the office of Messrs. Mackey and Co.; he at first denied having stolen the thread when interrogated. One of the partners in the firm, cross-questioned the man; during the cross examination he became confused; some questions more, and the man confessed that he had committed the theft in the way related above.

Messrs. Mackey and Co. are now endavouring to trace out the gold thread and do not intend to send the man to the police. Even if they do not recover the whole of the property they will sustain no loss and will as we understand be indemnified by the Jemadar of the Burkundauzes who had engaged the man and who had given heavy security.

A short time back Messrs. Mackey and Co. sustained another loss; a quantity of grass cloth to the value of six hundred rupees was stolen from the Custom House. We understand that their assistant who had the goods removed to the office had to make good the loss.—*Ibid.*

THE CABUL FORCE.—The *Courier* of last night has published a list of the Officers belonging to the Cabul force under General Elphinstone, 'to facilitate reference as to the fate of any particular Officer' We intended preparing a list of the same kind, but felt the impossibility of avoiding error, and the certainty, consequently, of raising unnecessary hopes or fears *The Courier has shewn how difficult it is to be correct. He has mentioned Capt. Cotton, H. M. 44th* Regt., as 'in England';—that officer died in Egypt He places Lieutenant Carter (44th) in England—a gentleman who is now in Calcutta. Captain Dodgin (44th) he puts among the 'missing.' Capt. Dodgin lost an arm in the Punjab, and returned, we think, (sick) to the provinces. Lieut. Smith, 44th, on the 'missing' list...died at Feruzepore. Captain Spottiswoode 'missing,' is all safe in India. If these strikes us on reading the names, without an Army List at hand to refer to, how many similar errors may be detected on a more narrow scrutiny!—*Ibid, Feb.* 25.

MADRAS.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening announces no less than twenty five Civil Service appointments; amongst others those consequent upon the return to Europe of Mr. A. D. Campbell. Mr. H. Dickinson, as we have all along anticipated, succeeds Mr. C. as First Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut,—an arrangement so equitable that it cannot fail we should think to give universal satisfaction. 'T would have been an act of gross injustice had Mr. Dickinson's head been jumped over by a junior in the service, as prophesied rather confidently some time back by one of our contemporaries.---Herald, Feb. 26.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn from the following letter from the Camp of the 4th Native Infantry, now *en route* to the presidency, that the cholera has been committing some rather serious ravages in that corps.

"Camp near Jaulpett 18th February

The 4th N. I left Bellary on the 6th and there were no symptoms of cholera either amongst men or followers until the 12th, on the morning of which date the Subadar Major, one or two Sepoys, and some of the Camp Followers were attacked with the disease. The Subadar Major, one Sepoy, and a couple of camp Followers died the same afternoon, at Peroor; and the march of the Regiment on the following morning was countermanded ont of respect to the former, and the Officers were directed to be present at the interment of the deceased. The number of cases that have terminated fatally since the 12th is 20 including 1 Subedar Major, 7 Sepoys, 1 Boy and 21 camp Followers, I am happy, however to say that there have been no fresh cases to-day and that although the number of sick of the regt. is upwards of 80, those suffering from cholera appear to be improving rapidly. We shall march but short stages of about six miles daily during the continuance of the disease amongst us, as it has been found that a march of 10 or 11 miles in a dooly has an almost fatal effect upon men whose strength has been prostrated by cholera.

Farewell for the present: in a day or two I shall add a line or two more, should there be any necessity for so doing.

19th Paulsamoodrum.—The number that have died since we left Bellary is about 50 including camp Followers.---Ibid.

SINGAPORE.

The following is an extract from a mercantile letter dated Singapore, January 27th:

"We have very little to notice about our market, &c. Our last sales of Black Pepper have been at 4 7/30 and 4 4/5 for Singapore and Rhio, 5 and 4 4/5 for Sumatra—and now the same may be had at 4¼ and 4⅜. Tin, Gambier, Sago, &c. still keep firm. No importation of Bengal drug since the Ship *Brightman*—and there is some inquiry for it. The Clippers with 1st sale Opium has not yet made their appearance. The large Chinese Junks, with Teas, Camphor, Silk, &c. are still keeping out. Some Macao Camphor has been sold lately at 40 Sp. Drs. per box and a small batch of Junk ditto at 38 Sp. Drs. per peeul without care. Our last news from China are up to 16th instant, per Portuguese Brig *Simplicia*—they contain nothing further than those letters by the *J. Robertson.* The *John Panter* from Bombay arrived 3 or 4 days ago—she brings upwards of 1000 bales Cotton and about 100 chests Malwa Opium for this---this Drug is unsaleable just now in our market. We have not heard of any transaction in Cotton lately."—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 24.

CHINA.

The following letter from China reached us this day:—

January 10.—I rejoice to be able to inform you that, a portion of the *Madagascar's* people are now once amongst us. Captain Grattan 18th R. I., entrusted with Despatches from the Supreme Government to Sir Hugh Gough, arrived on Board, this morning.

It would seem that, the steamer took fire on the 21st September (she left this for the northward on the 15th idem) midways to Amoy. The coals took fire; it was a spontaneous combustion. On svery effort to suppress and to stay the progress of the flames having failed, it was resolved to lower the boats, and numbers held off for accommodation in each. Unfortunately the anxiety of those who were to be launched in the first boat, too many jumped into it simultaneously, and the boat swamped! The Cutter was next nearly filled with her passengers, when she broke adrift. Mr. Bowman, the gauger, was in this boat. The commander (Captain Dicey) with Messrs. Oliver and Morton (Surgeon and 1st Officer) Messrs. Edmond and Wilson (Engineers;) Captain Grattan and 2 men of the 18th R. I., and some of the crew (two Chinese, one a carpenter) in all about 42 souls then left the ship. They used a blanket for a sail—no provision whatever had they with them. The night was very dark, and the sea running mountains, they did not sight the cutter until next morning, and as the day advanced and closed, so did the sight of the cutter close for ever! During the early part of the night they *touched* land. The boat was dashed on the rocks and destroyed. As the night cleared up, they observed many Junks moored at a distance; they were shortly after surrounded and stripped from the hat to the shoe. On Captain Grattan's red Jacket being torn from his back, he deemed it high time to destroy the Government despatches, which had, up to this moment, been carefully preserved by him. They were then marched about, and a Mandarin promised to obtain their relief for Sp. Drs. 3,000. On their arrival in some part of the interior of Canton, they were examined by the Mandarins of the place. They feigned to be Americans and the Mandarines though convinced to the contrary desired to make belief that they were so. The ransom bribe now rose to Sp. Drs. 6000, which with the intercession of Mr. Ryan (an American) and Jardine's house at Macao they were released. The Chinese carpenter is still detained until the money shall be paid. It said that for some days after their capture, they were fed on sweet potatoes and water; but the treatment bettered as days rolled over. In my previous letter, I mentioned to you that, both the steamer and transport Nerbuddah had extensive mails on board.

January 16, 1842.—The Mail per *Regina* is to leave this day and I must endeavour to be in time to despatch this by her. She will stay for the week at Macao and there after sail for Calcutta. For the amusement of your nautical readers, I may say that, we had a *boat* race the other day between two well known American clippers the *Anglora*, Captain Turner and *Ariel*, Captain Dodd (Schooner of 90 tons each). They rounded Lintin Island and back to the starting point off the Praye Grande at Macao. They went off in beautiful style at 9 o'clock 52 minutes A. M., with a strong North Wind which continued about 3 hours. The first gained 3 miles to the windward. The weather moderated, when *Ariel* established her superiority in light winds by gradually closing with her antagonist, taking the lead soon after rounding Lintin and coming in 17 minutes or 1¼ miles a head—distance sailed 65 miles—Time *Ariel* 8 hours 42 Minutes— *Anglora* 8 hours 59 minutes.

The Deputy Superintendant of the Trade has arranged for the opening of the Mail Packets at Macao, as I observe from the Senior Clerk's notice of the 23d Dec. 1841: this concerns all those whose letters may be in the mails addressed to the British Post Master at Macao, but those addressed for the 'Land Force' are provided for by Major General Burrell, Commanding the Hong Kong Division, of the expeditionary force, in the following extract of the orders issued on the 12th instant, 'No. 3, dated Head-quarters, Moira, Mr. Mercado Principal Clerk in the Pay Department having performed the duties of assistant in the Military Post Office at Hong Kong, since the departure of the Head-quarters of the Force to the Northward, will continue the performance of those duties with a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem, from the date of being so employed. The above sum to include all and every expence attended on the regulation and despatching the mails such as bags, boxes, stationary, &c. &c. &c. To take effect from the 1st Sept. 1841, subject to the approval of the Lieut. General Commanding the expedition.

By order,
(Signed) JOHN P. MITFORD,
Captain and Major Brigade.'

The *Urgent* has just come in; she brings Calcutta papers up to 23d Oct., and Madras papers up 9th idem. The French Frigate *Erigone*, Captain Cecile, is here—she is a beautiful vessel and well manned.

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

THE GANGES CANAL.—We understand, that orders have been issued by the Military Board, for commencing, without delay, the burning of bricks for the construction of the Ganges canal. Some months have elapsed since the Court of Directors sanctioned the expenditure of sixty lacs of rupees for the prosecution of this great undertaking; and, we rejoice to find that, preliminary steps for carrying on the work have, at last, been authorized. It is scarcely necessary to point out the advantages which the completion of this proposed line of canal will produce on the general improvement of the country. The fearful extent of misery which the late famine entailed on the inhabitants of the North Western provinces; the sensible check that industry then experienced; and the thousands that fell a sacrifice to the evils attendant on want, are events that will not easily be blotted out from the recollection. By the construction of this magnificent canal, the irrigation of the provinces will be greatly improved, especially that immense tract of land lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, and not only will a remedy be afforded, for preventing, in some measure, a repetition of those harrowing scenes that inevitably follow in the train of famine; but a channel of communication will be opened up, which will tend to the diffusion of wealth, encourage industry, and promote, eventually, the general prosperity of the country. For benefits so much to be desired, India will have laid itself under lasting obligations to Lord Auckland; and the completion of this work of public utility, will conduce also to effface that reproach which Burke pronounced against our Government in the East, when he exclaimed "that were we to be driven out of India this day, nothing would remain to tell that it had been possessed, during the inglorious period for our dominion, by any thing better than the ouran-outang or the tiger." That there was some truth in the sentiment when it was uttered, we have not the hardihood to deny; but since the consolidation of our power in the East, and the merging our commercial interests into that of absolute rulers, the beneficence of the state has gradually been extending the sphere of its influence. In no instance, however, that we can remember, has a greater and more lavish expenditure of the public resources been authorized to be contributed towards the execution of public utility than has been in the Ganges canal; and, we have good ground for stating that, the sanction of the Home authorities to the undertaking, is solely to be attributed to the strenuous and powerful recommendation of the present Governor-General. We are well aware that much diversity of opinion is entertained as to the policy of many of his Lordship's acts; but this single measure unquestionably places him in the attitude of a ruler, who had at heart the internal prosperity of the country, and who was sensible that by adding to its resources, he was at the same time mutiplying the resources of Government. His Lordship's Indian career will soon terminate---a career, the close of which has been over-shadowed with the gloom of disasters such as never before befell British arms, in any age or in any country; and though we have been foremost to condemn the principles on which the greatest of his acts---his Central-Asian policy--was based, we cannot permit this our condemnation so far to overpower us as, to withhold our acknowledgement to his Lordship, for the infinite benefits which his recommendation of the construction of the Ganges canal will confer on the people of these realms.

To Captain Cautely, of the arrillery, the officer who was engaged in the survey of the proposed canal, the thanks of the Government, as well as that of the community, are also deservedly due; and we should be happy, indeed, to learn, that some more permanent token than mere empty panegyric was bestowed on him as a reward for his exertions.---*Hurkaru, Feb.* 22.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull, December 25.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. John Witherington Peers, M. A., of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Tetsworth, in the county of Oxford. Patron, Richard Barry Slater, Esq., M. D.

The Rev. J. Browne, to the Curacy of Fontmell Magna, in the county of Dorset.

The Rectory of Penselwood, Somerset, has been conferred on the Rev. Samuel Marindif, M. A., Rector of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset, which two livings will be held together by dispensation, they being within ten miles of each other. The net yearly value of the former is 140l., and of the latter 172l.

On Tuesday last the Rev.— Burroughs was elected to the Head Mastership of the Proprietary Grammar School, at Great Yarmouth.

The Rev. W. Morgan, B. A., the late Curate of Todmorden, to be incumbent of St. James's Church, Clitheroe, vacant by the cession of the Rev. W. P. Powell, D. C. L.

The Rev. Robert Henry Chichester, B. A., to the Vicarage of Chittlehampton, Devon, on the presentation of Lord Rolle.

The Rev. Charles Richard Alford, B. A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Matthew, in Rugby.

The Rev. F. Pym, to the Incumbency of Plymstock, Devon.

The Rev. James Harris, M. A., Afternoon Lecturer of St. Anne, Limehouse, to the district Church and parish of All Saints, Mile-end New-town, Stepney.

The Rev Edward Marmaduke Stanley, M. A., of Worcester Coll., Oxford, to be Curate of Newbold-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.

The Rev. Thomas Evans, sixteen years Second Master of the College School at Gloucester, has been appointed, by the Dean and Chapter, Head Master of that Institution.

The Rev. W. Hendrickson, to the Incumbency of Cotton Chapel, in the parish of Alton, Hants.

The Rev. Thomas William Salmon, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hopton, Suffolk. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Richard William Barnes, to the consolidated Rectories of Dunchideock and Shillingford, Devon.

The Rev. T. S. Green, to be Chaplain to the Ashby de-la Zouch Union.

The Rev Henry Howes, to the Rectory of Barton St. Andrew, Norfolk. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Edward Allen, to the perpetual Curacy of Barton St. David, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Augustus Hewitt, to be the Minister of St. James's, Isle of Wight, void by the cession of Mr. Sibthorp.

The Rev. Edward Garfit, B. A., to the Vicarage of Saxilby, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. John Price, to the Rectory of Pitchcott, Bucks.

The Rev. James Mayne, M. A., to the Vicarage of Hanslope with Castlethorpe, Bucks.

The Rev. Charles Fentrell, to the Head Mastership of the Rotherham Free Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Joshua Nelson, M. A.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Daniel Wagstaffe, B. A., formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford. He was successively Curate of the adjoining parishes of Harby, Eastwell, Goadby, Marwood, and of Scalford, all in the county of Leicester of which last place he had had the pastoral charge during the long period of thirty-eight years.

At the Rectory, Fulmer, Bucks, on the 21st inst., the Rev. Thomas Weldon Champness, in the 69th year of his age.

In the 92d year of his age, the Rev. Edmund Wallas, late Minister of Rampton, near Retford, the duties of which he discharged upwards of fifty years.

Aged upwards of 90, the Rev. Dr. Barclay of the Kettle, Father of the Kirk of Scotland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday (Friday) the Lord Bishop of Chester consecrated the Church recently erected at Weston Point, by the trustees of the river Weaver, for the use of the watermen, haulers, and others, under the authority of an act of Parliament. The Church contains 350 sittings, all of which are entirely free and unappropriated. The bitterest opposition has been directed against this Church by the Whig-Radicals of the neighbourhood. In Parliament they attempted to defeat the undertaking, but unsuccessfully. The appointment of a Minister gave them another opportunity of exhibiting their liberality. The Act of Parliament provides that the stipend of the Minister shall not be less than 100l. per annum, and shall not exceed 150l. Mr. Wilbraham, the rejected of South Cheshire, Mr. E. J. Stanley, the rejected of North Cheshire, and other Radicals proposed the minimum, 100l., but were signally defeated by their opponents, who did not consider 150l. by any means too much for the remuneration of a man who was about to devote his whole time and energies to the spiritual instruction of a class of persons who have hitherto been much neglected, and who have enjoyed but few opportunities of availing themselves of the ministrations of the Established Church.

On Wednesday afternoon, in St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, five persons, all of mature years in the presence of a crowded congregation, publicly abjured the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had been nurtured. Three other Roman Catholics had intended thus openly to enter into the communion of the Church of England, but they did not make their appearance at the appointed time.—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The next Bishop to be appointed under this fund will have the superintendence of the Clergy and congregations in connections with the Church of England in the islands and on the coasts of the Mediterranean; and then measures will be taken for the erection of Episcopal sees in the colonies of New Brunswick, the Cape of Good Hope, Van Dieman's Land, and Ceylon. The fund is alone chargeable with the endowment of the Bishoprics; the support of the Clergy will for the most part be derived from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A few days ago a discovery of an extraordinary kind was made in the interior of the parish Church of Barking, Essex. The interior of the ancient building affording scarcely room for the increasing population of that town and its vicinity, the Rector, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, has recently undertaken, at his own expense, to improve the chancel, so as to afford additional accommodation. To accomplish this it was found necessary to cut away a portion of the ponderous pillars, by which the galleries are at this end supported, and which were often times the strength required. While the workmen were engaged in removing a thick crust of plaster, in which one of the pillars was encased, and which had been put on upwards of 70 years, they discovered a nest of five toads, two of which were of a very good size, and the others smaller. The reptiles, on being released from their place of lenghtened confinement, jumped about the place, and seemed perfectly healthy, and were picked and placed in a place of security. In removing some wooden skirting from the wall near the same spot a live but was found, which must have been confined quite as long as the toads, and which was also secured by the workmen.

On Saturday night last, a most diabolical attempt was made to set fire to Sutton-in-Ashfield Church, but most providentially was unsuccessful; the particulars of which are as follows:—On Friday, a Vestry meeting was held in the Church, and during the meeting a pane of glass was removed from one of the windows without being perceived. The Church doors were not again opened till Sunday morning, when on the Clerk locking round, he discovered under the seat of an old pew, the ashes of a bundle, which had consisted of stone, brimstone, greasy cloth, tarred rope, and other combustible material. This had been thrown through the broken window, attached to a lighted fuse, and fallen in a pew boarded with old oak, which being very hard fortunately did not ignite.—*Nottingham Journal.*

A CHURCH BUILDING FAMILY.—The foundation of a new Church, to be reared in the English style of architecture, in Hulme, was laid on Thursday week. The Church will be built and endowed solely by a Maiden lady, Miss Atherton, of Kersall Cell. Her grandfather, Mr. Edward Byron, built, at his sole expense, St. John's Church, in Manchester. Her aunt, Mrs. Byron, some time ago, repaired St. John's Church at the cost of not less than 1,000l. "And now" says the *Manchester Courier*, "God has put it into the heart of another descendant to build and endow this new Church, to be called the Holy Trinity, at a charge of 10,000l."

COLONIAL BISHOPRICKS.—We have reason to believe that, among other beneficial arrangements, the Church in the West Indies is about to be placed on a far more efficient footing. Instead of two Bishops there will certainly be four, and in the end perhaps six in that part of the world. The Bishoprick of Barbadoes which is now vacant by the resignation of Dr. Coleridge, is about to be divided into three, each of which will receive an endowment of 2,000l. a year. To meet this, the Bishop's revenues—at present 4,000l. a year—will be distributed, and the three Archdeaconries, each of which is now worth 1,500l. a year, reduced to 600l. So also it is stated, that at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New Brunswick, Sees will immediately be established; and that the same excellent arrangements will be entered into throughout the Colonies in general. This is; indeed, to act as becomes a Christian Government.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette Dec. 25.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Somerville M'Donald Calder, to be First Lieutenant, vice R. P. Jones, resigned.

Memorandum—The date of Lieutenant Inglefield's promotion has been altered to the 17th of Nov. 1841.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rear Admiral—Sir Samuel Pym, K. C. B. to be Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard.

Captains—Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., C. B., to the Formidable; the Right Hon. Lord A. Fitzclarence, G. C. H., to the Royal George yacht.

Commanders—Thomas Carpenter to the Scout; E. Carpenter to the Geyser steam-frigate; Nicholas Robillard, to the Seaflower (new establishment); A. Darley, to the Electra; Philip George Hames, to the Fantome; E. J. Parrey, Inspecting Commissioner of the Coast Guard at Ryde, to the command of the Sappho in the West Indies; George Baker, late Inspecting Commander at Aldborough, to the command of the Lilly, on the Cape of Good Hope and Brazil stations, vice Allen promoted.

Lieutenants—H. S. Hawker to the Royal George; R. Phillips, to the North Star; J. M'Neil Boyd (additional), to the St. Vincent; G. Nicholas, and H. T. Smith, to the Caledonia.

Surgeon—J. M'Bain, to the Mastiff.

Mates—D. D. W. P. M'Leod, and J. Franklin, to the Queen; W. T. Lower, to the Excellent;—Young (of the Phœnix), to the rank of Lieutenant; J. F. B. Wainwright, to be Lieutenant.

Purser—John Milner, to the Growler.

Assistant Surgeons—James McBain, of the Mastiff; John Andrews, of the Ranger; E. Davies, of the Comet; Robert Stevenson, of the Alert; H. G. R. Page, of Greenwich Hospital; H. F. Osman, William White, of the Thalia; Robert M'Lean, of the Poictiers; William Chartres, of the Hower; Thomas Corral, of the Camperdown; John H. Carruthers, of the Locust; O'Neil Ferguson, of the Cornwallis, to the rank of Surgeon; Alexander Patterson, to the Poictiers; Dr. C. R. Brien, to the Royal George yacht.

Clerks—J. Paine, Secretary's Clerk, to the St. Vincent;—Rostock, to be clerk to Mr. Price, Secretary to Rear Admiral Sir Francis Mason.

Master's Assistant—T. Huss, to the Vindictive.

Second Master—G. H. K. Bower, to the William and Mary for service of the Lightning.

Boatswain—J. Wood, to the Blossom; W. Wright (acting), to the Volcano.

Carpenter—G. C Hurst, to the Malabar.

Gunner—H. Warren, to the Ferret.

Midshipmen—Ramsay Hallowes, from the Powerful, to the Belvidera; G. I. F. Horuby, to the Growler.

COAST GUARD.

Lieut. Wm. Henry, to be Chief Officer, vice George Colwell, resigned; Lieut William Marshall (b), Chief Officer at Portland, to the command of the Adelaide, revenue cruiser, vice Earle, appointed to her Majesty's ship Rapid.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

PORTSMOUTH, TUESDAY.

There are at the present time 23 line-of-battle ships, 34 frigates, 73 steamers, 107 brigs, corvettes, and sloops, 10 guard and receiving ships, 3 Royal yachts and the gunnery ship—making in the whole 259 vessels, in commission, which are distributed in the following manner:—

MEDITERRANEAN.

Howe	120	Monarch	84
Benbow	72	Revenge	76
Ganges	84	Vanguard	8
Cambridge	78	Thunderer	84
Hastings	74	Malabar	74
Calcutta	84	Algiers	24
Rodney	92	Belvidera	38
Implacable	74	Inconstant	38
Impregnable	104	Magicienne	24
Indus	84	Talbot	26
Vernon	50		
Beacon	8		
Daphne	18		
Jaseur	16		
Magpie	4		
Savage	10		
Scout	18		
Wasp	18		
Weasel	10		

Together with the Alecto, Cyclops, Gorgon, Devastation, Hecate, Lizard, Locust, Medea, Phœnix, Polyphemus, Prometheus, Stromboli and Vesuvius, 84, in on her passage home.

CHINA AND THE EAST INDIES.

Blenheim	72	Endymion	58
Cornwallis	72	Herald	28
Wellesley	72	Clio	16
Alligator	28	Algerine	10
Andromache	28	Chameleon	10
Blonde	42	Childers	16
Calliope	28	Larne	18
Cambrian	36	Columbine	16
Conway	20	Cruiser	16
Druid	44	Favourite	18
Modeste	18		
Hyacinth	18		
Nimrod	20		
Pelican	16		
Siren	16		
Pylades			
Sterling	8		
Sulphur	6		
North Star	26		

which is on her passage there.

In addition to the foregoing, the East India Company have a numerous fleet of ships and steamers.

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Illustrious	72	Charybdis	3
Magnificent	72	Comus	18
Cleopatra	26	Electra	18
Pique	36	Fair Rosamond	2
Spartan	26	Flamer	9
Vestal	26	Hornet	6
Winchester	32	Lurke	4
Racer	16	Pickle	4
Pilot	5		
Racehorse	18		
Rover	1		
Sappho	16		
Thunder	6		
Tweed	20		
Victor	16		

With the Blazer, Flamer, Gleaner, Hecla, Hydra, Magaera, Spitfire, Tartarus, and Firefly steamers

BRAZILS AND THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Isis	26	Cockatrice	6
Madagascar	44	Curlew	10
Southampton	50	Cygnet	10
Acorn	16	Dolphin	3
Arrow	10	Fantome	16
Bittern	16	Fawn	6
Bonetta	3	Lily	16
Brisk	8	Greenock	16
Buzzard	3	Partridge	10
Champion	18	Persian	16
Rolla	10		
Rose	18		
Sparrow	10		
Swift	3		
Termagant	10		
Wizard	10		
Wanderer	16		
Waterwitch	10		
Ardent, steamer			

SOUTH AMERICA.

Acteon	26	President	50
Curacoa	24	Brasilish	6
Pearl	20		

The Dublin (50) is on her passage home.

LAKES OF CANADA.

Niagara	20	Bullfrog	6
		Montreal	6

with Minos, Toronto, and Traveller steamers.

LISBON AND GIBRALTAR.

Lynx	3	Reindeer	6

with the Pluto and Styx steamers.

AUSTRALIA AND SWAN RIVER.

Peagle	10	Britomart	10
		Champion	6

DISCOVERY SERVICE.

Terror	10	Erebus	10

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

The Albert, Soudan, and Wilberforce steamers, and the Amelia schooner.

JERSEY.

Seaflower (4), and the Cracker cutter.

PORT-MOUTH.

St. Vincent	120	Royal George yacht	
Victory (guard-ship)	120	Vindictive	50
Excellent (gunnery ship	110	Warspite	50
Queen	110	Hazard	18
		Rapid	10
Pantaloon	10		
Snake	16		
Pelican	20		
Superb	16		
Viper	5		

The Thalia (42) is on her passage here.

PLYMOUTH.

Caledonia (guard-ship)	120	Minden (hospital ship)	10
St. Joseph (do)	110	Spaniard	10
Isis	44	Forest	10
Fly	18		
Hannibal	18		
Superb	16		
Viper	5		

Alban, Prospero, and Avon steamers; and Apollo, Sapphire, and Belleisle, troop ships.

SHEERNESS.

Formidable	84	Ocean (guard ship)	80
Camperdown (guard ship)	104	Alfred	50
Etna (reciving ship)			

CHATHAM.

Poictiers (guard ship)	72	Volage	26
		Wolverine	16
Speedy	2		
Monkey (steamer.)			

WOOLWICH.

William and Mary (yacht). Mastiff (6) with the Acheron, Comet, Driver, Fearless, Firebrand, Growler, Lightning, Meteor, Rhadamanthus, Sulcawater, and Vixen steamers.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medina, Medusa, Merlin, Redwing, Urgent, and Volcano steamers.

PEMBROKE

The Royal Sovereign yacht, with the Adder, Advice, Jasper, and Pigmy steamers.

DOVER

The Ariel, Beaver, Charon, Dover, Swallow, and Widgeon steamers.

PORTPATRICK.

The Asp and Pike steamers.

WEYMOUTH.

The Cracker, Dasher, and Wildfire steamers.

HOLYHEAD

The Dotterel, Otter, Sprightly, and Zephyr steamers.

COAST OF IRELAND

The Nightingale (6), and Snipe (8).

STATISTICS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Lord Londonderry has observed that it is almost impossible to obtain a correct statement of the strength of the Russian Army. Balbi, one of the most indefatigable of statistical inquirers, fixes it at 710,000 but does not mention if he includes the Cossacks in this calculation. The Army, "men, wives, and children," is described by Ziablofsky as being 1,200,000 strong. The *Atlas Universel*, of Brue, published in Paris in 1838, makes it consist of 870,000 men. Zimmerman estimates it, including the artillery, but without Cossacks or infantry reserve, at 594,000 men. According to Marshal Marmont the numerical strength of the military forces of Russia amounts to 695,000 men. He divides the whole regular army into *corps d'armee*, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, or squadrons, making a regiment of infantry to consist of seven battalions, four of which, 1,000 men each, belong to the active army, two of 500 each, in time of peace, to the reserve, and one to the recruiting department.

	Men.
These four battalions form a regiment of infantry in the army, which is, therefore of	4,000
A regiment of infantry of the reserve is made up from six battalions of 500 men each	3,000
A regiment of infantry, of the guards, or grenadiers is composed of three battalions of 1,000 men each.	3,000
A regiment of cavalry of the active army, is composed of eight squadrons of 180 men each	1,440
A regiment of cavalry of the army of reserve, is composed of eight squadrons of 180 men each	1,440
A regiment of cavalry of the imperial guard is composed of seven squadrons of 180 men each	1,260
A regiment of cavalry of the corps of grenadiers, is composed of eight squadrons of 180 men each	1,440

The corps for special service are also calculated at 1,000 men to the battalion. Estimating, therefore, the whole army by these numbers, Marmont arrives at the result of 812,200 men—Horse artillery, 49 batteries; Foot artillery, 149. But, although the Marshal's "encadrement" is the most authentic and correct that has been published, we are assured by Captain Jesse, in his "Notes of a Half Pay," that the numbers are far from being so. "A battalion of the army," says he, "*en activeite*, said to be of 1,000 men, seldom averages more than 700 to 750, the remaining 350 consist of recruits not joined, sometimes not even levied, and dead men; the returns of the latter are frequently delayed for months, the colonel in the meanwhile, by continuing them on the strength, receives their rations, clothing, &c. In the same manner, a squadron of cavalry of the same army, calculated at 180 men, is, in reality, considered strong if it can number 120 men and horses, the remainder are either recruits, at their depot, several hundred miles off, or others not levied, dead, or the horses not being kept up (a common practice), dismounted. This *is* an additional perquisite for the colonel, as he pockets the forage money. The battalions of the Guards and Grenadiers have seldom more than 800 men, and the squadrons 160. The battalions of reserve 350 instead of 500, and the squadron 100. The corps for special service are non-effective in the same proportion as those in activity their casualties are very great from sickness, bad provisions, and quarters. When the amount of the whole army is calculated upon battalions and squadrons thus reduced in strength, it will be found considerably lower than has generally been represented, and much nearer the truth."

	Men.
The Army *en activite* is composed of six corps *d'armees* the infantry of which amounts therefore to	216

The cavalry amounts to	13,440
In 3 divisions, each	4,480
2 brigades	2,240
2 regiments	1,120
7 squadrons	160
1 battalion of sappers, 1 marines, 1 chasseurs, and 1 of invalids	3,200

The corps of Grenadiers consists of four divisions, three of infantry and one of light cavalry:—

The infantry amounts to	28,800
In 3 divisions, each	9,600
2 brigades	4,800
2 regiments	2,400
3 battalions	800
The cavalry amounts to	5,120
In 2 brigades, each	2,560
2 regiments	1,280
In 8 squadrons, each	160
Infantry reserve of the corps of Grenadiers	9,600
In 2 brigades, each	4,800
2 regiments	2,400
3 battalions	800

The corps for special service are—

The corps of the Caucasus.	
In 3 divisions of infantry	36,000
" " each	12,000
2 brigades	6,000
2 regiments	3,000
4 battalions	750
One regiment of cavalry is attached to this force	960
The corps of Orenberg.	
In one division of infantry	12,000
The corps of Siberia.	
In one division of infantry	12,000
The corps of Finland.	
In one division of infantry	12,000
Sixty battalions of sappers doing duty in the fortress	42,000
SUMMARY—Army *en activité*.	
Infantry	216,000
Cavalry	24,040
Army of reserve.	
Infantry	50,400
Cavalry	19,200
Imperial Guard.	
Infantry	28,800
Cavalry	13,140
One battalion of sappers, marines, chasseurs and invalids	3,200
Corps of Grenadiers.	
Infantry	28,800
Cavalry	5,120
Infantry reserve of this corps	9,600
Special Corps.	
Infantry	72,000
Cavalry	960
Sappers.	
Sixty battalions	42,000
Total	512,560

Marmont estimates the number of Cossacks as follows:—

56	Regiments of the Don	44,800
21	.. .. Black Sea	16,800
12	.. .. Caucasus	9,600
2	.. .. Danube	1,600
1	.. .. Azoff	800
3	.. .. Astrakan	2,400
3	.. .. Bashkirs	2,400
2	.. .. Navropol	1,600
12	.. .. Oural	9,600
20	.. .. Orenberg	16,000
12	.. .. Siberia	9 000
2	.. .. Little Russia	1,600
		116,800

By this calculation, the Russian army, including Cossacks, the numbers of which have not been reduced, amount to	629,360
According to Marmont, including Cossacks	812,000
Giving a difference of	182,640

The Cossacks are relieved every four years; and the men after the age of thirty-five remain at home, and constitute the reserve. These troops are principally employed on the frontiers and sea-coast, where they form the sanitary and Custom House "cordons;" they do, also, a great deal of escort duty. The privileges of the Cossacks have been greatly diminished of late years, and their independence at the present time is almost a matter of history.

The Deputy Judge Advocate.—By the death of Serjeant Arabin the office of Deputy Judge Advocate has become vacant. The salary is 800l. a-year. The Judge Advocate General (a son of the late Sir John Nicholl) receives 2,500l. a-year for his services. There is no necessity for a deputy. Many members of the bar, highly qualified for the duties of this situation, would gladly perform them all, without any assistance, for 1,000l. a-year.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Peninsular Medal.—There is no way of disposing of the fuzed gun metal that would give more universal satisfaction to the army and the nation at large than by converting it into medals, to be given to the soldiers of every grade now alive who served in the Peninsula. The cost would be very trifling, and the plan of execution and distribution easy. Give one medal to every officer and soldier who had served one whole campaign in the Peninsula, or south of France, or for a part of one if he had been in a general action; a cross to every one who had served four campaigns; and a clasp in addition for each campaign above four. The year or years of each campaign to be stamped on the medals, crosses, and clasps. These campaigns comprise the years 1808 to 1814, inclusive, in all seven years; and the word "Peninsula," and the dates of the several years, would well tell the story of each soldier wearing a medal, cross, and clasp; which, being of bronze, would be of no value to sell or steal.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Spirit of the European Press.

Promotion by Purchase.—Colonel Mitchell has done us the honour to notice in two very long letters, which appeared in the *Times* of Monday and Friday, the remarks which we considered it right to make, upon a former letter written by him, and published some time ago in the same journal. We thank Colonel Mitchell for the courteous and gentlemanlike terms in which he speaks of us and of our lucubrations. We are glad, too, that he feels how far we were from desiring to treat either him or his essay—for such it was—otherwise than with respect. Colonel Mitchell is a clever man, and he is more than this—he is an honest man. He aims only at the improvement of a service to which he is sincerely attached, and gives his opinions on its organization and armament with the freedom which belongs to honesty. We think that he is mistaken in many of his views—and we have said so—but we do not on that account, admire the less either the spirit or the pertinacity which he adheres to his own opinions.

Colonel Mitchell must forgive us if we say, that after an attentive perusal of the two letters just alluded to, we can discover in all that is there stated nothing like a refutation of the arguments which we put forth in *Bull* of Nov. 20th. There is a great deal of declamation in both of them certainly. They contain numerous truisms; but they do not set forth one reason, subsidiary to those which we still fancy that we have already taken up and overthrown. Colonel Mitchell says, that a system of promotion by merit alone, is preferable to that which admits of promotion by purchase also. So do we. But then there comes a pendant to our admission. We hold that neither in the British nor in any other army, is it possible to promote according to merit exclusively; that were the thing attempted, it would be sure to fail, both in peace and war—notmerely because favouritism and political influence would unquestionably interfere to thwart it, but because in the army, as in every other walk of life, there are so many persons of equal, or nearly equal merit, that you are just as likely, in making your selection, to take the wrong man as the right. Besides, who is to be the judge of the relative merits of claimants for promotion, and by what condition are you to test them? You cannot refer the case to the Commander in Chief, for he knows nothing, professionally, of Captains and subalterns, except through the reports which are made to him by their Commanding Officers. You dare not—at least, according to Colonel Mitchell's theory—trust Commanding Officers of regiments, at least, for present, inasmuch they are almost all the creatures of the purchase system. Are you going to make the members of the mess sit in judgement upon one another, and to advance this or that claimant to rank, according to the decisions of so incongruous a Jury? And then, by what test would you try them? Colonel Mitchell speaks disparagingly of the duties of the barrack-square and the drill-ground. Surely he has too much experience in military matters not to know, that let an officer's scientific acquirements be what they may, he will never be fit to command men in the field, unless he be perfectly competent to handle them cleverly on the parade-ground. And, then, does a knowledge of the interior economy of his corps go for nothing? Now, what we previously stated, and what we again repeat, is this. These matters, though absolutely essential, are yet in themselves so simple, that there needs but the possession of average talents at the most, in order to make the young officer master of them; and hence to dream of usingthem as the criterion wherewith to try the question of fitness for command, would be childish in the extreme. There is no roome for promotion by merit, if we look only to men's merits, as regimental officers, in times of profound peace.

But Colonel Mitchell conceives that the purchase system stands in the way of the education of our officers, because trusting to their money, young men take no heed to qualify themselves, by previous study, for holding places of trust and responsibility in the service. There, again, the gallant Colonel and we are entirely at issue. Colonel Mitchell, we suspect, from the frequent allusions which he makes to the absence of works on military tactics in the English language, entertains the commonly-received opinion, that a strictly professional education is that which may be expected to produce the best officers. He would, accordingly, have all candidates for commissions instructed in plan-drawing, field and permanent fortification, &c., and look, it may be, to their proficiency in these acquirements as establishing the claims of individuals to promotion. Now, in the first place, we cannot admit that the purchase system operates as any check upon what is called a military education. Of the youths that are trained at Sandhurst, almost all purchase their way to Lieutenant-Colonelcies; a tolerably clear proof that the sons of the aristocracy do not trust entirely to their money, nor send their sons in a state of absolute ignorance into the army. But we have a graver and a wider objection to the gallant Colonel's theory than this. We are no friends to what is called a strictly professional education. You must, indeed, have attached to your army a certain number of engineers and cannonists; and, to render men skilful in these departments, a peculiar training is necessary. But for him who aspires to the command of men, and the attainment of high rank in the general service, a liberal education, such as the sons of English gentlemen usually receive, is far more useful than any that can be conferred, either at Sandhurst or at Woolwich. Let us never forget that from among the officers of the British army, almost all the Governors of the British colonies are chosen; that there are innumerable situations into which even a subaltern may be thrown—especially in Ireland—where, without some acquaintance with the laws and constitution of his country, he is sure to go wrong, and that the very same vigour of mind that enables the subaltern to act energetically in a disturbed district, and the Governor to manage his colony aright, will hinder both, when they are brought into the presence of an enemy, from disgracing themselves. Nay, we must go farther; paradoxical as the statement may sound, we still believe it to be correct, that the most distinguished Generals whom the world has produced were never what Colonel Mitchell would call well educated in their profession. Neither Gustavus, nor Frederick, nor Marlborough, nor Wellington either were, or pretended to be, scientific soldiers; and if Napoleon be cast in our teeth, our answer is, that he owed his greatness to his acquaintance, not with the theory, but with the practice of the art of war. Two of the ablest living writers on tactics, on the other hand, are the Archduke Charles of Austria, and General Jomini. The former, as Colonel Mitchell well knows, made but small head against Murat or Buonaparte; the latter never commanded an army, nor was in battle in his life.

Our deliberate opinion is, that the best education which a young man can receive, who is intended to enter the army as a profession, he will get at Eton and at Cambridge. He must not, indeed, depend altogether on the lore which he picks up in these seminaries. But he will there acquire the habit of exercising the mind on serious subjects, and in the barrack room ample leisure will be afforded him of continuing such exercise. Now, if we had not the system of purchase to help us on, we could not afford the time that is necessary to give our sons this sort of education; and then our officers would be a very different class of persons from what they are. For we do not hesitate to say, that in point of general intelligence and all the fitness, both physical and moral, for the walk of life which they have chosen, the officers of the British army are the first in the world. It is very possible that, if called suddenly into the field, a British army might in some respects be found less pliable at the outset than an army of Frenchmen or Prussians. But the cause of this inferiority would be, not in the absence of individual knowledge among the British officers, but in their want of the opportunity of acquiring in camps of instruction that acquaintance with the working of a machine like an army, which both the French and Prussian officers have at their fingers' ends. Let Colonel Mitchell try to impress this great truth upon the Government and the people of England. He may depend upon it that if he succeed in gathering some ten or fifteen thousand men together every autumn, after the crops have been housed and the fields are lying waste, he will do more to prevent the recurrence of those disasters of which he speaks as marking our early campaigns in the last war, than by setting aside the old-fashioned bayonet, or throwing the system of purchase into disreputed.

Col. Mitchell must excuse us if we decline going over the ground which we took up in a former paper, and from which he has not removed us. We still hold—

1. That it is essential to the efficiency of an army that you have officers in stations of command while yet their physical energies are entire.
2. That the purchase system secures this benefit far more effectually than any other could do.
3. That the purchase system is beneficial even to those who cannot themselves afford to take advantage of it.
4. That there is nothing in that system at variance with a due attention to the preparatory education of young men intended for the army—but the reverse.
5. That as the British army, in which this system prevails, has invariably shown itself superior to all others in which it does not prevail, so there cannot be any radical mischief in the system itself.
6. And lastly, that the one real want of this fine army is, the absence of those camps of instruction, which, as they mimic war, and mimic it well, render the troops that are accustomed to them, fit to begin their work, not like recruits, but like veterans.

Extract from New Works.

OLD ST. PAUL'S BY AINSWORTH.—3 VOLS.

There are many hundreds of persons who have not yet read Mr. Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul's;" and it is to those that we would now address ourselves. The work before us has not only great literary merit to recommend it to popular favour, but it is also a history of events (occurring at a time of great and painful interest, namely, the Year 1665) connected with one of our most ancient and splendid national buildings. We congratulate the talented author, upon the great good taste, judgment, and research that he has shewn, in rescuing from oblivion, events and circumstances connected with a subject so interesting to the English people. The Work has been most admirably got up. The principal incidents being illustrated with engravings by J. Franklin. The tale that runs through the book, is that of a Grocer, who resided in Wood Street, victualling his house, and shutting himself and family within it during the worst part of the pestilence of 1665, to prevent the contagion from reaching them. The volumes are so replete with historical events, and stirring incidents, that it is with much difficulty, we can refrain from giving more numerous extracts than the following:—

How the pestilence commenced.—"In 1663, more than a third of the population of Amsterdam was carried off by a desolating plague. Hamburgh was also grievously afflicted about the same time, and in the same manner. Notwithstanding every effort to cut off communicating with these states, the insidious disease found its way into England by means of some bales of merchandise, as it was suspected, at the latter end of the year 1664, when two persons died suddenly, with undoubted symptoms of the distemper in Westminster. Its next appearance was at a house in Long Acre, and its victims two Frenchmen, who had brought goods from the Levant. Smothered for a short time, like a fire upon which coals had been heaped, it broke out with fresh fury in several places. The consternation now began. The whole city was panic stricken: nothing was talked of but the plague—nothing planned but means of arresting its progress—one grim and ghastly idea possessed the minds of all. Like a hideous phantom stalking the streets at noon-day, and scaring all in its path. Death took his course through London, and selected his prey at pleasure. The alarm was farther increased by the predictions confidently made as to the vast numbers who would be swept away by the visitation; by the prognostications of astrologers; by the prophesyings of enthusiasts; by the denunciations of preachers, and by the portents and prodigies reported to have occurred. During the long and frosty winter preceding this fatal year, a comet appeared in the heavens, the sickly colour of which was supposed to forbode the judgment about to follow. Blazing stars and other meteors, of a lurid hue and strange and preternatural shape, were likewise seen. The sun was said to have set in streams of blood, and the moon to have shone without reflecting a shadow; grisly shapes appeared at night—strange clamours and groans were heard in the air—hearses, coffins, and heaps of unburied dead were discovered in the sky, and great cakes and clots of blood were found in the Tower moat; while a marvellous double tide occurred, at London bridge. All these prodigies were currently reported, and in most cases believed. The severe frost, before noticed, did not break up till the end of February, and with the thaw the plague frightfully increased in violence. From Drury Lane it spread along Holborn, eastward as far as Great Turnstile, and westward to Saint Giles, Pound, and so along the Tyburn Road. Saint Andrew's Holborn was next infected; and as this a much more populous parish than the former, the deaths were more numerous within it. For a while, the disease was checked by Fleet Ditch; it then leaped this narrow boundary, and ascending the opposite hill, carried fearful devastation into Saint James's, Clerkenwell. At the same time, it attacked St. Bride's; thinned the ranks of thievish horde haunting Whitefriars, and proceeding in a westerly course, decimated Saint Clement Danes. Hitherto, the city had escaped. The destroyer had not passed Ludgate or Newgate, but environed the walls like a besieging enemy. A few days, however, before the opening of this history, fine weather having commenced, the horrible disease began to grow more rife, and, laughing all precautions and impediments to scorn, broke out in the very heart of the stronghold—namely, in Bearbinder Lane, near Stock's Market, where nine persons died."

The Grocer's Daughter.—"'The Grocer's Daughter' became the toast among the ruffling gallants of the town, many of whom sought to obtain speech with her. Her parents, however, were far too careful to permit any such approach. Amabel's stature was lofty; her limbs slight, but exquisitely symmetrical; her features small, and cast in the most delicate mould; her eyes of the softest blue; and her hair luxuriant, and of the finest texture and richest brown. Her other beauties must be left to the imagination; but it ought not to be omitted that she was barely eighteen, and had all the freshness, the innocence, and vivacity of that most charming period of woman's existence. No wonder she ravished every heart. No wonder in an age when love making was more general even than now, that she was beset by admirers."

How the plague first attacked its victims.

"Stephen, the grocer's eldest son, having risen to quit the room, staggered, and complained of a strange dizziness and headache, which almost deprived him of sight, while his heart palpitated frightfully. A dreadful suspicion seized his father. He ran towards him, and assisted him to a seat. Scarcely had the young man reached it, when a violent sickness seized him, a greenish-coloured froth appeared at the mouth, and he began to grow delirious. Guided by the convulsive efforts of the sufferer, Bloundel tore off his clothes, and, after a moment's search, perceived under the left arm a livid pustule. He uttered a cry of anguish. His son was plague stricken."

Description of Solomon Eagle.—"As Leonard drew near, he found the assemblage was listening to the exhortations of an enthusiast, whom he instantly recognized from a description he had heard of him from Blaize. The name of this half crazed being was Solomon Eagle. Originally a quaker, upon the outbreak of the plague, he had abandoned his home and friends, and roamed the streets at night, denouncing doom to the city. He was a tall gaunt man, with long jet black hair, hanging in disordered masses over his shoulders. His eyes were large and black, and blazed with insane lustre, and his looks were so wild and terrific, that it required no great stretch of imagination to convert him into the genius of the pestilence. Entirely stripped of apparel, except that his loins were girt with a sheep-skin, in imitation of Saint John in the Wilderness, he bore upon his head a brazier of flaming coals, the lurid light of which, falling upon his sable locks and tawny skin, gave him an almost unearthly appearance."

The Plague.—"Most of the houses had the fatal sign upon their doors—a red cross, of a foot long, with the piteous words above it, 'Lord have mercy upon us!' in characters so legible that they could be easily distinguished by the moonlight, while a watchman, with a halbert in his hand, kept a guard outside. Involuntarily drawing in his breath, Leonard quickened his pace. But he met with an unexpected and fearful interruption. Just as he reached the narrow passage leading from Duck Lane to Bartholomew Close, he heard the ringing of a bell, followed by a hoarse voice, crying, 'Bring out your dead—bring out your dead!' He then perceived that a large, strangely shaped cart stopped up the further end of the passage, and heard a window open, and a voice call out that all was ready. The next moment a light was seen at the door, and a coffin was brought out and placed in the cart. This done, the driver, who was smoking a pipe, cracked his whip, and put the vehicle in motion. Shrinking into a door way, and holding a handkerchief to his face to avoid breathing the pestilential effluvia. Leonard saw that there were other coffins in the cart, and that it was followed by two persons in long black cloaks. The vehicle itself, fashioned like an open hearse, and of the same sombre colour, relieved by fantastical designs, painted in white, emblematic of the pestilence, was drawn by a horse of the large black Flanders breed, and decorated with funeral trappings. To Leonard's inexpressible horror, the cart again stepped opposite him, and the driver, ringing his bell, repeated his doleful cry."

Doctor Hodges.—"At a little distance from him upon a bench, sat a stout shrewd-looking, but benevolent little personage, somewhere between forty and fifty. This was Doctor Hodges. He had a lancet in his hand, with which he had just operated upon the sufferer, and he was in the act of wiping it on a cloth. As Leonard entered the vault, the doctor observed to the attendants of the sick man, 'He will recover. The tumour has discharged its venom. Keep him as warm as you can, and do not let him leave his bed two days. All depends upon that. I will send him proper medicines and some blankets shortly. If he takes cold, it will be fatal.'"

The coffin maker and plague nurse.—"In the midst of a large room, the sides of which were crowded with coffins piled to the very ceiling, sat about a dozen personages, with pipes in their mouths, and flasks and glasses before them. Their seats were coffins, and their table was a coffin set upon a bier. Seated upon a pyramid of coffins, gradually diminishing in size, as the pile, approached its apex, Chowles was waving a glass in one hand, and a bottle in the other, when the doctor made his appearance. A more hideous personage cannot be imagined than the coffin maker. He was clothed in a suit of rusty black, which made his skeleton limbs look yet more lean and cadaverous. His head was perfectly bald, and its yellow skin, divested of any artificial covering, glistened like polished ivory. His throat was long and scraggy, and supported a head unrivalled for ugliness. His nose had been broken in his youth, and was almost compressed flat with his face. His few remaining teeth were yellow and discoloured, with large gaps between them. His eyes were bright, and set in deep cavernous recesses, and, now that he was more than half intoxicated, gleamed with unnatural lustre. The friends by whom he was surrounded were congenial spirits,—searchers, watchmen, buriers, apothecaries and other wretches, who, like himself rejoiced in the pestilence, because it was a source of profit to them. At one corner of the room, with a part emptied glass before her, and several articles in her lap, which she hastily pocketed on the entrance of the doctor, sat the plague nurse, Mother Malmayns; and Leonard thought her, if possible more villainous looking than her companions. She was a rough, rawboned woman with sandy hair, and light brows, sallow, freckled complexion, a nose with wide nostrils, and a large thick lipped mouth. She had, moreover, a look of mingled cunning and ferocity inexpressible revolting."

The two Gamesters.—"Parravicin, picked up the dice box, and, seating himself, spread a large heap of gold on the table. 'I mentioned your wife, captain Disbrowe,' he said, addressing the young officer, who anxiously watched his movements, 'not with any intention of giving you offence, but to show you that, although you have lost your money, you have still a valuable stake left.' 'I do not understand you, Sir Paul,' returned Disbrowe, with a look of indignant surprise. 'To be plain, then,' replied Parravicin, 'I have won from you two hundred pounds,—all you possess. You are a ruined man, and as such will run any hazard to retrieve your losses. I give you a last chance. I will stake all my winnings, nay double the amount, against your wife. You have a key of the house you inhabit, by which you admit yourself at all hours: so at least the Major informs me. If I win, that key shall be mine. I will take my chance for the rest. Do you understand me now?' 'I do,' replied the young man, with concentrated fury, 'I understand that you are a villain. You have robbed me of money, and would rob me of my honour.' 'These are harsh words, sir,' replied the Knight calmly, 'but let that pass. We will play first, and fight afterwards. But you refuse my challenge?' 'It is false!' replied Disbrowe, fiercely, 'I accept it.' And producing a key, he threw it on the table. 'My life is, in truth, set on the die,' he added, with a desperate look,—'for if I lose, I will not survive my shame.' 'You will not forget our terms,' observed Parravicin. 'I am to be your representative to night. 'You can return home to-morrow.' 'Throw, sir,—throw,' cried the young man, fiercely. 'Pardon me,' replied the Knight; 'the first' cast is with you. A single main decides it.' 'Be it so,' returned Disbrowe, seizing the box, and as he shook the dice with a frenzied air, the Major and Lydyard drew near the table, and even Wyvil roused himself to watch the result. 'Twelve!' cried Disbrowe, as he removed the box. 'My honour is saved! My fortune retrieved—Huzza!' 'Not so fast, returned Parravicin, shaking the box in his turn. 'You were a little too hasty,' he added, uncovering the dice, 'I am twelve, too. We must throw again.' 'This is to decide,' cried the young officer, a gain rattling the dice—'Six!' Parravicin smiled, took the box, and threw ten, 'Perdition!' ejaculated Disbrowe striking his brow with his clenched hand. 'What, devil tempted me to my undoing!—My wife trusted to this profligate. Horror!---it must not be!' 'It is too late to retract,' replied Parravicin, taking up the key, and turning with a triumphant look to his friends. Disbrowe noticed the smile, and stung beyond endurance, drew his sword, and called to the Knight to defend himself. In an instant, passes were exchanged. But the conflict was brief. Fortune, as before, declared herself in favour of Parravicin, He disarmed his assailant, who rushed out of the room, uttering the wildest ejaculations of rage and despair."

Result of the Wager.—"Parravicin, having let himself into the house, marched boldly forward, though the passage was buried in darkness, and he was utterly unacquainted with it. Feeling against the wall, he presently discovered a door, and opening it, marble slab. The room was empty, but its furniture and arrangements proclaimed it the favourite retreat of the fair mistress of the above. Parravicin gazed curiously round, as if anxious to gather from what he saw some idea of the person he so soon expected to encounter. Everything betokened a refined and luxurious taste. A few French romances, the last plays of Etherege, Dryden, and Shadwell, a volume of Cowley, and some amorous songs, lay on the table; and not far from them were a loo-mask, a pulvil purse, a pair of scented gloves, a richly laced mouchoir, a manteau girdle, palatine tags, and a golden bodkin for the hair. Examining all these things, and drawing his own conclusions as to the character of their owner, Parravicin turned to a couch on which a cittera was thrown, while beside it, on a cushion, were a pair of tiny, embroidered, velvet slippers. A pocket mirror, or sprunking glass as it was then termed, lay on a side table, and near it stood an embossed silver chocolate pot, and a small porcelain cup with a golden spoon inside it, showing what the lady's last repast had been. On another small table, covered with an exquisitely white napkin, stood a flask of wine, a tall stemmed glass, and a few cates on a China dish, evidently placed there for Disbrowe's return. 'Fore Heaven! the very thing I want!' The exclamation was occasioned by his observing a loose silken robe lying across a chair. Wrapping it round him, and throwing down his hat, he took the lamp, and went up stairs. Daring as he was, Parravicin felt his courage desert him, as having found the door of Mrs. Disbrowe's chamber, he cautiously opened it. A single glance showed him that the room was more exquisitely, more luxuriously furnished than that he had just quitted. Articles of feminine attire, of the richest kind, were hung against the wall, or disposed on the chairs. On one side stood the toilette table, with its small mirror then in vogue, and all its equipage of silver flasks, filigree cassets, japan patch boxes, scent bottles, and pomatum pots. As he entered the room, a faint voice issuing from behind the rich damask curtains of the bed, demanded. 'Is it you Disbrowe?' 'It is, Margaret' replied Parravicin, setting down the lamp, and speaking with a handkerchief at his mouth, to disguise his voice and conceal his features. 'You are late—very late,' she rejoined, 'and I have been ill. I fancied myself dying.' 'What has been the matter with you sweet Meg?' asked Parravicin, approaching the bed, and seating himself behind the curtains. 'I know not,' she replied. 'I was seized with a dreadful head ache about an hour ago. It has left me; but I have a strange oppression at my chest, and breathe with difficulty.' 'You alarm me, my love,' rejoined Parravicin. 'Were you ever attacked thus before?' 'Never,' she replied. 'Oh! Disbrowe! if you knew how I have longed for your return, you would blame yourself for your absence. You have grown sadly neglectful of late. I suspect you love some one else. If I thought so—' 'What if you thought so Margaret?' demanded Parravicin. 'What!' cried Mrs. Disbrowe raising herself in the bed. 'I would requite your perfidy,—terribly requite it!' 'Then learn that Captain Disbrowe is faithless,' cried Parravicin, throwing back the curtains, and disclosing himself. 'Learn, that he loves another, and is with her now. Learn, that he cares so little for you, that he has surrendered you to me.' 'What do I hear?' exclaimed Mrs. Disbrowe. 'Who are you, and what brings you here?' 'You may guess my errand from my presence,' replied the Knight. 'I am called Sir Paul Parravicin, and am the most devoted of your admirers.' 'My husband surrender me to a stranger! It cannot be! cried the lady, distractedly. 'You see me here, and may judge of the truth of my statement,' rejoined the knight. 'Your husband gave me this key, with which I introduced myself to the house.' 'What motive could he have for such unheard of baseness—such barbarity?' cried Mrs. Disbrowe bursting into tears. 'Shall I tell you, Madam?' replied Parravicin. 'He is tired of you, and has taken this means of ridding himself of you.' Mrs. Disbrowe uttered a loud scream, and fell back in the bed. Parravicin waited for a moment; but not hearing her move, brought the lamp to see what was the matter. She had fainted, and was lying across the pillow, with her night dress partly open, so as to expose her neck and shoulders. The Knight was at first ravished with her beauty; but his countenance suddenly fell, and as expression of horror and alarm took possession of it. He appeared rooted to the spot, and, instead of attempting to render her any assistance, remained with his gaze fixed upon her neck. Rousing himself at length, he rushed out of the room, hurried down stairs, and without pausing for a moment, threw open the street door. As he issued from it, his throat was forcibly griped, and the point of sword was placed at his breast. 'You are now in my power villain,' cried Disbrowe, 'and shall not escape my vengeance.' 'You are already avenged,' replied Parravicin, shaking off his assailant. 'Your wife has the plague.'"

MISCELLANIA.

(From the Bell's New Weekly Messenger.)

Middlesex Court of Requests.

Use and Occupation.—Mrs. Bow appeared to answer the claim of Mrs. Folling, for 1*l.* 16*s.* for three weeks' rent for a first floor, and "the use of the front kitchen," so ran the agreement. Commissioner: Do you admit the debt, Mrs. Bow? Mrs. Bow: I do, but the way in which *we* have been treated in the house certainly ought to preclude the plaintiff from recovering her rent. Commissioner: But you do not deny having had the use of the plaintiff's apartments? Mrs. Bow: We never had the front kitchen to ourselves. We would have gone three weeks ago; we asked them to let us go, but they persisted in having a regular month's notice. The Commissioner read the agreement, which was put in, and asked Mrs. Bow what her complaint was. "I have a great many complaints," said Mrs. B. "We never burnt out our coals so fast before, not in any apartment we ever had yet." Commissioner: Extravagance of your servant, perhaps, ma'am. Mrs. Bow: Oh, dear, no. She is a most careful girl, and I had the best possible recommendation with her. Commissioner: Proceed ma'am. Mrs. Bow: Our milk of a morning was always half water. Commissioner: The fault I presume, of your milk-woman? Mrs. Bow: I assure you it was not, for in the afternoon, when our servant took it in, it was always remarkably good. But the fact is, it is a part of the system pursued in Mrs. Folling's house. The milk woman comes at six o'clock in the morning, and as their family goes tobed very early, their servant is up and takes in our milk before our girl is out of her room. Commissioner: Anything else?—Mrs. Bow: Yes, they bounce into the kitchen at all hours; they use *my* saucepans, take *my* plates, wear out *my* brooms, take *my* kitchen chairs into the yard to hang out their clothes; they take away *my* frying pan and grid-iron, and bring them back dirty and greasy ——. The ill-used lodger had, by this time, astonished herself at the gross ill-treatment she had received, and turned round towards her landlady to look at her.

"With keener lightnings quickening in her eye."

Mrs. Folling was evidently "brewing something strong" if the grinding and showing the teeth, clenching the hands, and a sharp stamp on the floor, may be taken as indicative of a woman's rage. "Yes," resumed Mrs. Bow, "I haven't seen my bellows for the last three weeks, and they"—she made herself up for an effort and fairly screamed—"steal my salt and my onions, and everything they can lay their hands on!" Mrs. Folling uttered a counter-scream. "Oh, you false woman," said she; my husband shall indict you at the sessions—I'll ruin you, you infamous woman!"——"Where's my *bellows*?" vociferated Mrs. Bow, advancing one step towards her landlady, and looking as threatening as a torpedo. Mrs. Folling (the truth may be spoken) looked stupid with passion. "*Where's* my bellows?" reiterated the enraged Mrs. Bow. Mrs. Folling's feelings had by this time come to a crisis. "Burnt and gone to the——!" said she, and if the usher of the court had not stepped in, "the awful creature" would have endeavourd to carry her threat into execution of "sending Mrs. Bow after them." The ladies were ordered out of court to grow cool—a mutual friend interfered they shortly afterwards returned. Mrs. Bow expressed contrition for having made a most unwarrantable charge against Mrs. Folling, as she was quite satisfied from her "known respectability" that it was impossible she could either want or would "pilfer salt and onions." Mrs. Folling was perfectly satisfied with the "ample apology" that had been made, and begged to assure Mrs. Bow, that she really never meant what she said about sending her after the bellows. Mrs. Bow (quite pleasantly)—But what about the bellows itself, Mrs. Folling? I gave 2*s.* 9*d.* for them. Mrs. Folling: Say 2*s.*; will that do? Mrs. Bow: Oh, yes. Commissioner: Then you have quite settled your little differences, ladies? Mrs. Bow: I am happy to say we have, for Mrs. Folling has pledged herself that *her servant* shall not use any more of my things without asking my permission, and they are never to come into the kitchen without first knocking at the door. The ladies left the court arm in arm.

In the parish of Llanelly, Breconshire, including Bryn Maur and Beaufort, the males exceed the females by more than one thousand. At Brighton there is a great excess of females over males.

"All Humbug."—Just as a strolling actor at Newcastle had advertised his benefit, a remarkable stranger, no less than the Prince Annammaboo, arrived, and placarded the town that he granted audiences at a shilling a head. The stroller, without delay, waited on the proprietor of the Prince, and for a good round sum prevailed on him to command his Serene Highness to exhibit his august person on his benefit night. The bills of the day announced that, between the acts of the comedy, Prince Annammaboo would give a lively representation of the scalping operation, sound the Indian war whoop in all its melodious tones, practice the tomahawk exercise, and dine à la cannibal. At the conclusion of the third act, his Highness marched forward, flourishing his tomahawk, and shouting "Ha! ha!—Ho! ho!" Next entered a man with his face blacked, and a piece of bladder fastened to his head with gum; the Prince, with an enormous carving-knife, began the scalping part of the entertainment, which he performed in a truly imperial style, holding up the piece of bladder as a token of triumph. Next came the war-whoop, an unearthly combination, of discordant sounds, and, lastly the banquet, consisting of raw beef-steaks, which he rolled up into rouleaus, and devoured with right royal avidity. Having finished his delicate repast, he wielded his tomahawk in an exulting manner, bellowed, "Ha! ha!—Ho! ho!" and made his exit. The beneficiaire, strolling through the market place the following day, spied the most puissant Prince, Annammaboo selling penknives, scissors, and quills, in the character of a Jew Pedlar. "What!" said the astonished player, "My Prince, is it you? Are you not a pretty scoundrel to impose upon us in this manner?" Moses turned round, and, with an arch look, replied, "Princh be d—d! I vash no princh. I vash acting, like you. Your troop vash Lords and Ladies last night, and to-night dey will be Kings, Prinches, and Emperors! I vash humpugs, you vash humpugs, all vash humpugs!"

A Curious Law-suit—A passenger in an American steam-boat, a short time since, "brought a suit" in St. Louis against the captain of the vessel "for not starting at the hour he advertised," thereby creating a loss to the said passenger through non-punctually. The case went before a jury, who were so convinced of the justice of the claim that they brought in a verdict of 190 dollars.

Always "Poorly."—"I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water," said a *member of a Temperance Society, who had promised to use no ardent spirits, except as medicine.* "I am very unwell, my dear; hand me a little more brandy." "*Here is the brandy,*" says the wife; "*and I wish the society further off, for you have not had a well day since you joined it.*"

A Six-pence.—"Why are you so melancholy?" said the Duke of Marlborough to a soldier, after the battle of Blenheim. 'I am thinking,' replied the man how much blood I have shed for six-pence.'

Language.—German is the language of melancholy; Italian of love; French of wit; English of sense; Spanish of gallantry; said Charles V.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1842.

No. 154. Mr. James Richard Swinton is in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'le Court of Directors, admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 19th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 155. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 25th ultimo, Lieutenant Vincent 7th Regt. N. I. has baen appointed to act as Assistant to the Executive Engineer at Mhow in succession to Lieut. Scott proceeding with his Regiment to Aden.

No. 156. The following description of the limits of the Mhow Cantonment, is published for information.

The limits of the Mhow Cantonment. are marked by 17 Circular Pucka Brick Pillars plastered with Choonam, numbered on the Plan from 1 to 17, and thus situated.

No. 1. 1¾ Furlongs N. of the village Gunglakharee.
No. 2. On the Edge of some Cultivation in rear of ditto. bearing S. E. by E. from No. 1. ½ Furlong.
No. 3. In rear of the Gada lines, bearing S. E. from No. 2. 2 Furlongs.
No. 4. ½ a Furlong East of the Jaum Road, bearing E. by S. from No. 3. 6½ furlongs.
No. 5. On the Edge of a Tank in rear of Kodoreah, bearing E. from No. 4. 5½ furlongs.
No. 6. On some rising Ground, bearing E. from No. 5, 4 furlongs.
No. 7. On the brow of a Hill, bearing N. N.E, from No. 6. 3 furlongs.
No. 8. At base of a hill, bearing N. by W. from No. 7. 4⅛ furlongs.
No. 9. On low Ground, bearing N. N. W. from No. 8. 1⅞ furlongs.
No. 10. Do. do. N. W. from No. 9. 5½ furlongs.
No. 11. On the bank of the Sahteree. River. North, of the Village of Goozan Kheree, bearing N. E. by E. from No. 10. 1¾ furlongs.
The boundary is thence defined by the Sahteree River (as dotted in red Ink on the plan) to
No. 12. Bearing N. by W. from No. 10 1 mile 7 furlongs. (this Pillar is not visible from No. 11.)
No. 13. On the right of the Indore and Agra road bearing S. W. by W. from No. 12. 3⅝ furlongs.
No. 14. On the Edge of a Well, bearing W. from No. 13, 2¾ furlongs.
No. 15. On the left of the Neemuch road, bearing S. W. by W. from No. 14. 4½ furlongs.
N. 16. On a bend in the Gumbkeer River, bearing S. from No. 15 2 furlongs.
No. 17. Do. do. bearing S. by E. from No. 16, 1⅞ furlongs.

No. 157. Major J. Holland, Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army, is allowed, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for one year.

No. 158. The following temporary arrangements are made in the Qr. Mr. Genl's. Dept.

Captain E. P. Del Hoste, Senior Assistant Quarter Master General, to act as Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army during Major Holland's absence on Sick certificate.

Captain W. S. Adams, Senior Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General, to act as Assistant Qr. Mr General, vice Capt. Del Hoste.

Lieut. W. A. Anderson, of the Left Wing 1st European Regt. to act as Depy. Assistant Qr. Mr. General vice Captain Adams.

No. 169. The following Officers, Cadets of the Season 1826 and 1827 are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th Regt. N. I. 16th Feb. 1842.
Lieut. H. J. Woodward, 1st Eur. Regt.....do.
Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I.....do.
„ J. W. Ramsay 19th Regt. N. I.....do.
„ C. R. Hogg, 1st Eur Regt.....18th Feb. 1842.

No. 160. The following temporary appointment is made in the Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain H. H. Hobson 20th Reg. N. I. to act as Assistant Qr. Mr. General in Upper Scinde, until further orders, vice Captain Boyd, resigned the appointment.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1842.

No. 161. The following adjustment of rank and promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.
Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant E. S. Blake to take rank, vice Mann struck off, date of rank, 4th September 1838.

Lieutenant E. Welland to take rank, vice Cotgrave promoted, do. 20th Jan. 1839.

Lieutenant W. Massie to take rank, vice Waring deceased, do. 20th April 1839.

Lieutenant G. P. Kennett, to take rank, vice Stamford promoted, do. 8th July 1839.

Lieutenant J. C. Pownell to take rank, vice Whitlie, promoted, do. 30th Sept. 1839.

Lieutenant G. A. Pruen to take rank, vice Gran, promoted, do. 13th Dec. 1839.

Lieutenant C. R. Dent to take rank, vice Cleather deceased, do. 25th Feb. 1840.

Liutenant D. Erskine to take rank, vice Webb promoted, do. 9th Aug. 1840.

Lieutenant J. Pottinger to take rank, vice Creed killed, do. 20th Feb. 1841.

Lieutenant W. C. Outhwaite to take rank, on the augmentation, do. 17th Aug. 1841.

Promotions.

Lieutenant W. C. Say having died on the 27th June 1841, as announced in the London Mail dated 4th Aug. 1841, prior to his promotion on the 17th August 1841, his promotion of Lieutenant to be cancelled and 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Bruce to be 1st Lieutenant on the augmentation, date of rank, 17th Aug 1841.

2d Lieut. R. B. Brett to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Farquharson promoted, date of rank, 19th Dec. 1841.

2nd Regt. European Light Infantry.
Adjustment of Rank.

Lieut. W. P. Shakespeare to take rank vice Gordon retired, date of rank 19th Oct. 1840.

Promotion.

Ensign W. Brassey to be Lieutenant, vice Shortrede promoted, 1st April 1841.

4th Regt. N. I. (Rifle Corps.)
Adjustment of Rank.

Lieut. A. Price to take rank, vice Watkins, struck off the list of the Army, date of rank 28th Jan. 1839.

Lieut. J. S. Aked to take rank, vice Ramsay promoted and removed to the 2d Regiment European Light Infantry, date of rank 8th Oct. 1839.

Lieut. W. G. C. Hughes, to take rank vice Wheatley deceased, date of rank 2d May 1840.

Lieut. A. Morris to take rank on the augmentation, dae of rank 3d Oct. 1840.

Promotion.

Ensign J. Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Honner promoted, date of rank 19th April 1841.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery, and Infantry, are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments to fill vacancies as follows.

Artillery.

1 Thomas Biggs, to Rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment 17th August 1841, in the Army 10th December 1841, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery, not arrived.
2 Walter Sparkes Hatch, do. do. do. not arrived.
3 Henry Lee Gibbard, ...do. do. do. not arrived.
4 James Thomas Keir, ...do. do. do.
5 Archibald Crawford, ...do. do. do. not arrived.
6 Geo. Robertson Douglas, do. do. do.
7 Duncan MacDougall, ...do. do. do.
8 Douglas Gaye, ...do. do. do. not arrived.
9 William Stevenson, 19th Dec. do. 18th Dec. 1841.

Infantry.

1 Robert Gordon, to rank as Ensign in the Regiment 5th January 1842, in the Army 1st October 1841, appointed to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, not arrived.
2 Cockburn Fiske Gooding Church, do. do. 2d Eur. L. I. not arrived.
3 John Bates, do. 4th Dec. do. 8th Regt. N. I. not arrived.
4 Thomas Tristram Piers, do. 10th Dec. 1841, do. 1st European Regiment, not arrived.

No. 162. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major Forbes dated the 29th Dec. last, appointing Captain Teasdale, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to take charge of the Bazar at Quetta.

No. 163. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General P. Delamotte C. B. dated the 1st ultimo, appointing Captain Mant, to conduct the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Southern Division of the Army, during the absence of Lieutenant E. Warburton.

No. 164. Veterinary Surgeon F. Rogers of the Bengal Establishment is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 165. The Invalid Pension Rules for Store and Tent Lascars, not being generally understood, they are explained as follows.

Men of all ranks enlisted before the 30th September 1830, (but not including those *promoted after* that date) are pensioned under the G. G. O. 25th Feb. 1830, Para. 94 of separate G. O. No. 2 of 1842, and at the rates therein laid down, ranking,

Syrangs as Jemadars.
1st Tindals as Havildars.
2d ....do.. as Naiques.
Lascars.... as Privates.

Those enlisted, on or after the 30th September 1830 and before the 1st January 1840, are pensioned under, the G. G. O. of the former date, the rates being from

20 to 25 years service.....Half Pay
25 to 30.... ....do.....Two third, do.
Above 30.....do.....Three fourth, do.

	½ Pay.		⅔ Pay.			¾ Pay.		
Syrang.	11	0.	14	10	8	16	8	0
1st Tindal...	4	12.	6	5	4	7	2	0
2d do.....	4	0.	5	5	4	6	0	0
Lascar.....	3	0.	4	0	0	4	8	0
Bheastie....	3	8.	4	10	8	5	4	0

Syrangs and Tindals enlisted before the 30th September 1830, but promoted after that date are pensioned on the rates above, but Tindals to whom the Pension of a Private Lascar would be more advantageous under the G. G. O. 25th Feb. 1830, vide para. 94 of seperate G. O. above alluded to may be pensioned as privates.

Men enlisted on or after the 1st January 1840, are pensioned under para. CXI of the above on half pay after 20 years service.

No. 166. With reference to clause XII of the rules in page 174 of the 2nd Supplement to the Military Code, it is hereby notified that in conformity with the Regulation of the Bengal Presidency, the Palankeen allowance is to be drawn only when medical officers are so situated, as to require a conveyance for visiting the Sick Officers and Men and their families, and that it can on no account be drawn by medical officers when on duty with Troops on board of ship, nor when absent on duty whether stationery or travelling except they have Troops under their charge.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

4th March 1842.

1. Store and Park Corporal Francis Powler is remanded to the 2nd Batt. of Artillery, and will join the 4th Company of that Battalion now serving at Aden.

2. The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered.

Acting Store and Park Coporal R. Nash, to be Store and Park Corporal.

Laboratory Man W. Raynor, to be acting Store and Park Corporal.

Acting Laboratory man F. Lyons to be Laboratory Man.

3. Assistant Surgeon S. McMorris is directed to roceed as early as practicable to Kurrachee, for pgeneral duty under the Officiating Superintending Surgeon of the Scinde Field Force.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.--Captain J. C. Owen from 1st to 31st March, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

2nd Eur. Lt. Infy.—Captain F. N. B. Tucker from 3d to 20th March to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

5th March 1841.

1. The following removals in the Quarter Master General's Department are ordered.

Captain E. P. DelHoste, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General to proceed forthwith, to assume his appointment at the presidency.

Lieutenant W. R. Anderson, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General is attached to the Northern Division of the Army, are directed to join forthwith.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to pension Gunner William Reynolds of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, on one shilling per diem, agreeably to Section LI, Article 22, Page 476 of the Code of Military Regulations with permission to reside and receive his stipend in India.

7th March 1842.

An order by Captain Brown, Commanding at Shikarpore dated 7th ultimo, directing Assist. Surgeon McKenzie to afford Medical aid to the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, consequent on the departure from that station of Assist. Surgeon Dent.

An order by Brigadier England K. H. dated Quetta 20th July 1841, directing Surgeon Patch 21st Regt. N. I. to afford Medical aid to the 20th Regt. N. I. during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Hockin.

An order by the same officer dated 14th August 1841, directing Surgeon Patch to continue to afford Medical aid to the 20th Regt. N. I. consequent on Assist. Surgeon Hockin having obtained sick leave to the Presidency.

An order by Lieut. Col. Soppit dated Quetta 6th Oct. 1841, appointing Surgeon Patch to the Medical charge of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery from the 28th Sept. 1841.

An order by Brigadier England K. H. dated Dadur 31st Oct. 1841, directing Surgeon Patch to resume Medical charge of the Head Quarter Staff and Details.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Phayre, from 16th Feb. to 1st April to proceed to the Presidency on Medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

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POSTSCRIPT.

BOMBAY COURIER OFFICE, 1 P. M. TUESDAY 8TH MARCH.

The *Delhi Gazette* just received contains intelligence from General Pollock's camp dated the 16th February. We are happy to find that the dysentery in Col. Wilds brigade though very severe has not produced fatal results. No deaths had taken place up to the above mentioned period. A messenger arrived in camp from Jellalabad on the 15th ultimo. His despatches were concealed in a hollow stick. The accounts from General Sale are satisfactory. He has provisions for more than three months but is much in want of money. A native had brought a report to Peshawur of the Affghans having, attacked Jellalabad and been repulsed with much loss.

At midnight of the 20th ultimo an express from the commander in chief arrived at Ferozepoor, with orders for Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons and the 1st Light, Cavalry to march for Peshawur without delay. They were to start on the 22nd, it not being possible to get the camels ready before that time.

The following extracts are from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th ultimo.

Kawulsur, 16th February.

"We still continue within eight miles of Peshawur, a very convenient distance which enables us to send daily for necessaries; and supplies, and far enough to prevent stragglers going to the town by day, and thieves visiting us by night. The weather since we arrived has not been pleasant, having rained every second day and night, and the natives tell us that this is the rainy season, and that we may expect similar unpleasant weather for the next six weeks. I am truly happy to be able to inform you that the dysentery patients are doing well, not a single case of death from that disease has yet occured in Brigadier Wild's Camp and if the weather would only moderate, the patients would no doubt soon all become convalescent.

Letters from General Sale and others have been received from Jellalabad within the last three days; the last *Hurkaru* arrived yesterday, he had put the letters he conveyed, *eight in number*, into two large sticks; one of these was taken away from him by the Khyberies, it contained four letters, but the other he brought safely to hand. The accounts they give are satisfactory, Sale has supplies in plenty for three or more months, and defies any Afghan power, but he is much in want of money, which if he could get, would enable him to lay in supplies for a large army. This is much to be wished for, and money must be sent to him if possible; great difficulty, however, seems to beset every plan contemplated for forwarding silver; gold in bars could be sent, it is said, but this is not the kind of *metal* the people like.

Two days ago a Native came into Peshawur and stated to the authorities, that, only five days previously, great fight had taken place at Jellalabad, that 20,000 Affghans had collected in front of the fort, that Sale, having matured his plans sent out his forces, which set to work, and cut up 5000 of the Enemy!!! This is native report, and we may venture to take off a cypher and say 500. This last number is thought probable and is likely to prove true.

Lieut. Shakespeare arrived three days ago, he would have been here before, but was delayed on the road by trifling sickness.

* * * * *

The additional duty, imposed by the inlying pickets, comes round rather quickly, and we have the pleasure of dozing in our clothes during every second or third night, so that by the time fresh reinforcements arrive, we shall be quite ready for the irregularities and privation which attend campaigning We hear of a Regiment of Light Cavalry, two of Native Infantry, and a troop of Horse Artillery having left Ferozepore, in progress to join us. This is another *driblet*, the addition of which will not enable us to get through the Khyber; four times the number would scarcely be sufficient especially if the intention to establish posts to keep open the pass for free communication with Peshawur, is carried out, a measure, so fraught with ulterior advantages as to render our fulfilment of this design of the utmost consequence. It is believed, and it will be well if the belief prove true, that the Seikh government will be prevailed upon to provide soldiers for these posts, and to keep the pass open after we have defeated the Afreedis. At the present juncture such assistance would be invaluable, as it would enable us to take on the whole of our troops to Jellalabad and Cabul, &c. Orders were issued yesterday, for three hundred camels to be sent from our camp to Peshawur, and handed over to the Seikhs, who would proceed with them to the Attock, to receive and bring forward the stores and ammunition, now on the way, under charge of a small guard of our soldiery, and a lot of Seikhs. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Surwan, in apparent breathless haste, arrived in camp, and gave information of about 50 camels, (which were out at graze,) having been carried off into the pass by the Mountain tribes.

The fellow stated that he saw the camels led into a gorge between two hills, and that it would not be possible to recover them, it being six miles from camp, and he had been some time on the way to make the report. The Major of Brigade by order of Brigadier McCaskill, gave orders for 50 troopers of the 10th Light Cavalry, under Captain MacDonnell, to proceed with all haste to the gorge, and endeavour to regain possession of the animals, and at the same time to read a lesson to the party they should not forget speedily, and MacDonnell would have done the business in good earnest had he been able to come up with the freebooters, but, as the surwan told him, not an animal or man was to be seen in any direction. It turns out that we have lost 30 camels, and these the Company will have to make good.

CAMP KOT KUTCHWA, 20*th*—We (H. M. 31st) are one march from *Umballah* and have (and indeed are still) been much annoyed by our servants deserting and camels leaving us in the lurch. The 9th are, we hear, just as badly off in this respect.

FEROZEPOOR, 19*th*.—"The same drama which amused the Indian public on the march of General McCaskill's brigade, if such vacillation when affairs of such momentous importanee have to be considered, can be looked on as amusing, is again being performed in this place. One set of orders is no sooner received and acted upon, than a second arives to upset all previous arrangements, and a third, differing from both the first, speedily succeeds; so we really do not know whether we are to stay here, to go to Peshawur or to retrace our steps to the Provinces. The order of the day is, that we march for Peshawur the day after to-morrow, with a troop of Horse Artillery, Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, and a Detachment of Tait's Irregular Cavalry. We are to take with us about 13 lakhs of rupees, and some 900 camel loads of ammunition of all kinds. The Cavalry, H. M's 31st, and the 6th N. I. will follow our brigade about the 8th proximo.

The above programme was no sooner considered definite than instructions arrived, instantly to send off a company of the 33rd towards Peshawur, and our march is at the same time put off till the 23rd, while the Dragoons have even had a hint that *they* may not be required at all. Mr. Clerk proceeds to-morrow to Lahore, and is to be accompanied by two companies of Native Infantry.

21*st*—No rest for the wicked. The Dragoons, who thought the day before they might not be sent on, were yesterday told that half the Regiment only would be required; and the departure of the Convoy was put off another day. The company with the ammution marched as directed. At midnight an express order, said to be in the Commander-in-Chief's own hand writing. was received, directing the immediate departure of the Dragoons, and the 1st Light Cavalry, who had depended on remaining till the marching of the second convoy, to be accompanied by two companies of the 6th Native Infantry. Fortunately for them the camels were not to be found by the Commissariat Officers, being at graze, and the Convoy cannot start before to-morrow morning. This harassing confusion, where all ought to be order and precision, would almost lead one to believe, that Government was doing its best to disgust both Officers and Sepoys.

* * * *

The following General order, by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council dated Fort William 23rd February contains the appointments on the general divisional and Brigade staff of the army now assembling at Peshawur—under Major General Pollock C. B. Major General McCaskill will command the Infantry division which is to consist of four brigades.

No. 45 of 1842.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Cheif, to make the following appointments of Officers for the Staff duties of the Troops under the Command of Major General George Pollock, C. B.

Major General J. McCaskill, K. H., to be a Divisional Commander.

To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.

Colonel W. H. Dennie, C. B., Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., 35th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons.

To be Chief Engineer.

Captain F. Abbott.

To be Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain John Theo. Lane, of the 1st Company 2d Battalion Artillery.

To be Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Captain J. Macadam, 33d Regiment Native Infantry.

To be Field Surgeon.

Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st Light Cavalry.

The commander in chief will be pleased to nominate an Officer to perform the duty of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Infantry Division: also Majors of Brigade to the Cavalry and 4 Brigades of Infantry; a Medical Storekeeper, a Baggage Master, a Provost Marshal, and an Assistant Baggage Master with a Provost Serjeant to each Brigade.

The Troops will be formed into Divisions and Brigades, and Staff Officers will be attached to them in the manner set forth in the following detail.

Major General McCaskill will send to the Adjutant General of the Army, the name of an Officer for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp.

DETAIL.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major General G. Pollock, C. B., to Command the Force.

Lieutenant Sir R. C. Shakespear, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant R. H. Pollock, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain G. C. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

Csptain R. Codrington, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Captain F. Abbott, Chief Engineer.

Captain J. T. Lane, Commissary of Ordnance.

Major W. J. Thompson, Assistant Commissary General.

Captain F. Lloyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Captain G. Johnston, Ditto Ditto.

Captain G. Nugent, Ditto Ditto.

Captain E. R. Mainwaring, Ditto Ditto.

Surgeon W. S. Stiven, Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon W. Darby, Field Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon ———, Medical Store Keeper.

Captain J. Macadam, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Lieutenant. ——— ———, Baggage Master.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Division of Infantry.

Major General J. McCaskill. K. H.

Captain ———, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

Captain ———, Aide-de-Camp.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Cavalry.

Brigadier M. White,.....Major of Brigade. ——

Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons., 1st Light Cavalry.

Detachment 5th Light Cavalry., 10th Light Cavalry., 8d Irregular Cavalry., Detachment Anderson's Horse,

Artillery.

Captain A. Abbott, Commandant., Lieutenant, ——— Adjutant.

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery., No. 5, Light Field Battery., No. 6, Light Field Battery., Backhouse's Mountain Train.

1st Brigade.

Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B., Brigade Major Wade.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, 35th Regiment N. I., Broadfoot's Sappers, and Burn's Irregulars.

2d Brigade.

Brigadier W. H. Dennie, C. B., Brigade Major M. Smith.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot, 26th Regiment N. I., 60th ditto, Company Sappers and Miners.

3d Brigade.

Brigadier C. F. Wild, Brigade Major M. E. Loftie.

30th Regiment N. I., 53d do., 64th do.

4th Brigade.

Brigadier T. Monteath, C. B., ——— Brigade Major

Her Majesty's 31st Foot, 6th Regt. N. I., 33d do.

The letter bag of the *Intrinsic* for Singapore and Macao will be closed at the office of Messrs. W. and T. Edmond & Co. at noon on Thursday next.

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